

RECORD BREAKING SALE!

THE STOCK is now being remarked. No attention will be paid to what the goods actually did cost, as we cut and Slash prices to sell the stock and sell it quick. In some cases \$1.00 will do the work of \$3.00 elsewhere. By no means miss this grand opportunity. It's an event that seldom comes. We are marking the goods at prices that will be the talk of Grayling for years. We claim supremacy in value-giving for 100 miles around, and will leave the verdict with the people.

Entire Stock

of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes
Hats, Caps, etc.

will be distributed into the homes of the people for less than actual cost of raw material

100 Ladies' Coats

(In black only)

Former price \$15.00 to \$30.00

Your choice for

\$3.98

Beginning on Saturday, January 10th, 1914

A SALE WITH A REASON

Circumstances have combined to make this sale advisable at this time. The season has been backward and we find ourselves much overstocked. A large part of our capital is tied up in merchandise and we need immediate relief. Heroic sacrifices are sometimes necessary—this is one of the times. We can't pay our bills with the merchandise that we have left, so we must turn it into cash at all hazards. A word to the wise is sufficient. THE STORE WITH A REPUTATION. For our word has been our bond. We will continue to do business on the same honorable lines that have marked our business in Grayling for the past many years. We herein guarantee every price, every statement and will absolutely and cheerfully refund the money on every garment not satisfactory to the purchaser. You may take it home, keep it five days and if not entirely satisfactory you can return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. We will continue to give the people the best and greatest values in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc. Our financial ability, coupled with our wide knowledge of the mercantile business, makes us masters of the Dry Goods and Clothing field in Grayling forever. Our sale is bonafide and legitimate, and will be for two weeks only. Every man, woman and child in Grayling and surrounding country are well aware of the high grade merchandise that has been carried by us in the past.

For Cash Only!

For Two Weeks Only!

Cast Your Eyes on These Startling Prices:

Suits One lot Men's and Young Men's Suits in fancy mixed, regular \$7.00 and 8.00 and some \$10 values for \$ 3.98 One lot Men's and Young Men's suits, strictly all wool, in fancy mixed, formerly \$10 and \$12 values 5.95 One lot Men's and Young Men's Suits in rich velours and worsteds, broken sizes. Formerly sold for \$12 and 15 now 7.45 One lot Men's and Young Men's suits in all the newest effects in woollens. Suits which formerly sold for \$15 and \$18, now for 8.95 One lot Men's and Young Men's suits all the pretty new shades of brown, green, tan, olive and gray, also blacks and blues. Sold formerly for \$18 and \$20, 9.85 at One lot suits, absolutely pure worsteds, which formerly sold for \$18 and \$20, and some at \$22. Fabrics of this quality are good enough for suits considerably more in price, all shades including blacks and blues 10.45 One lot Men's and Young Men's suits, fine Cashmeres and Worsteds, in smart satin stripes, in the various shades of blue, gray and stone. Suits that formerly sold for \$20 and 22 12.65 One lot men's and Young's Men's Suits in fancy satins and silk chain stripes, Suits that are worth \$22 and \$25 and will not be shown in other stores until spring 13.95 now at	Overcoats One lot Men's and Young Men's black Overcoats, regular \$7.00 and 8.00 values and some 10.00 values at \$ 3.98 One lot Men's and Young's Men's fancy mixed and black Overcoats, regular \$10.00 values at 6.49 One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats, automobile or regular style, fancy or black Coats, sold at \$10.00 and \$12 now going at 7.95 One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats, heavy cloth, genuine cheviot, fancy and plain, an excellently appointed Overcoat, new protective styles, regular \$12.00 and \$15.00 values 8.85 One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats with the new double collar, can be worn as automobile style or plain, in fancy patterns, that were made expressly and only for us, to sell at \$15.00 and \$18.00, at 10.48 One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats with fur collars and fur trimmed, in black and brown, with plush linings to match, formerly sold for \$20.00 and \$22.00, at 13.85	Boys' and Children's Suits One lot of boys' Suits, worth up to \$3.00, at \$1.19 One lot of boys' Suits, sold at their actual worth at \$4.00, go at 1.95 One lot of Worsteds and Scotch Plaids, worth \$5.00, at 2.45 One lot of boys' Suits, regular \$6.00 and \$7.00 values at 3.45	Shoes for Men and Boys 200 pairs of men's patent leather, gun metal and calf, \$4.00 shoes now \$2.89 300 pairs men's Shoes, patent leather, calf, gun metal and vici, a \$3.50 grade now at 2.69 200 pairs men's shoes in patent leather, calf, gun metal and vici kid, the regular 2.50 grade 1.79 The \$3.00 Shoes for 2.19 A big lot of boys' Shoes, regular \$2.00 values for 1.39	Ladies' Coats and Suits \$22.00 Suits at \$15.95 \$20.00 Suits \$14.50 \$18.00 Suits \$13.00 \$17.50 Suits \$11.95 \$16.50 Suits \$10.39 \$12.50 Suits \$ 8.98 Children's \$3.50 Bearskin Coats at \$2.25
Hats and Caps A lot of Men's and Young Men's Hats, in light and dark colors, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 go at .79 Another lot of Hats worth up to \$2.00, all shapes and shades .98 All our \$2.50 Hats, any shape or color go at 1.79 Our celebrated line of \$3.00 Derbies and soft Hats go at 2.29	Men's Pants One lot Men's heavy working pants worth \$1.50 at .89 One lot Men's heavy working Pants worth \$1.75 go at 1.19 One lot men's regular \$2.50 pants go at 1.89 Another lot men's pants, \$3.00 value 1.98 Another lot men's pants, regular \$4.00 value, go at 2.98 One lot men's Kersey working pants in dark gray, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50, go at 1.79	Boys' Overcoats One lot of boys' Overcoats, regular \$3.00 values, go at \$1.95 One lot of boys' Overcoats, regular \$3.50 values for 2.48 One lot of boys' Overcoats regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 values, military and regular styles, go at 3.48 One lot of boys' Overcoats regular \$6.00 and \$8.00 values, presto and regular styles in fancy mixed and black 4.19 One lot of boys' Overcoats, \$9.00 and \$10 values, presto and regular styles, in fancy scotch mixture, also plain black, go at 6.45 Boy's Pants One lot of boys' knee Pants, regular 50c value at .19 One lot of boys' knee Pants regular 75c values at .39 One lot of boys' knee Pants, regular \$1.00 values at .59	Ladies' Shirt Waists \$6.00 Waists at \$4.25 5.50 Waists at 3.98 5.00 Waists at 3.75 4.00 Waists at 2.98 3.50 Waists at 2.50	Ladies' Skirts \$12.50 and 12.50 Skirts \$7.98 \$10.00 Skirts \$6.98 \$9.00 Skirts \$5.98 \$8.50 and 8.00 Skirts \$5.25 \$7.00 and 6.50 Skirts \$4.59 \$5.50 and 5.00 Skirts \$3.98 \$4.00 and \$3.50 Skirts \$2.59
	Hosiery 25c hose 19c 15c hose 11c 10c hose 7c	<p>Space don't permit us to quote prices on everything, but every article in our store is included in this sale. ABSOLUTELY NOTHING RESERVED.</p>	Ladies' Dress Goods \$2.50 Black Serge .98c 1.25 Voile .98c 1.00 Suitings at .79c 85c Panamas .59c 65c all wool Serge .49c 50c Mohairs and Serges .39c 25c Tricot Flannels and new Danes .19c 12 1/2c Ginghams at .8 1/2c 8c Gingham at .6 1/2c 7c and 8c Prints .5c 6c Prints at .4 1/2c 25c Muslins and Waistings at .19c 15c Muslins at .10 1/2c 10c Muslins at .7 1/2c 12 1/2c Sheeting at .9 1/2c 20c fleeced Goods at .13 1/2 18c fleeced Goods at .12 1/2c 15c fleeced Goods at .10 1/2c 12 1/2c fleeced Goods .9 1/2c	Furnishing Goods 100 dozen heavy Canvas: Gloves regular 10c value, sale price .5c 50 dozen men's heavy fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c and 75c at .35c 25 dozen men's all wool Shirts and Drawers worth \$1.00 and 1.25 .79c 10 dozen men's all wool flannel Shirts worth \$1.50, go at .99c 10 dozen all wool flannel Shirts worth \$1.00 and 1.25, go at .79c 15 dozen heavy jersey Overshirts regular 50c value at .39c \$1.00 men's and boys' Sweater Coats go at .79c \$1.50 men's and boys' Sweater Coats now at .99c \$2.25 men's and boys' Sweater Coats now selling at .175 \$3.00 men's and boys' Sweater Coats now selling at .199 Men's all wool Socks, 25c and 35c value go at .18c Men's all wool Socks 50c value go at .30c 25 dozen mule skin Gloves and Mittens .19c

A. Kraus & Son

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store, Grayling, Mich.

MORGAN CO. QUILTS 30 DIRECTORATES

BIG BANKING HOUSE SEVERS
CONNECTIONS WITH GREAT
CORPORATIONS.

ACTION IS ENTIRELY VOLUN-
TARY.

Members of Company Declare that
Radical Step is Prompted Solely by
Expediency and Not Through
Fear of Prosecution.

New York.—J. P. Morgan & Co. have announced that they had severed their connection with some of the greatest corporations in the country with which they have long been connected.

This step, the firm announced, was taken voluntarily in response to "an apparent change in public sentiment" because of "some of the problems and criticisms having to do with so-called interlocking directorates."

Among the companies from which they retired are the New York Central and New Haven railroads.

By withdrawing from these corporations J. P. Morgan & Co. have cut the strings that have held together many of the country's most important corporations in a community of interests which has been assailed with and without congress. The house of Morgan feels that it has kept within the law in all its complex operations and that no legal necessity or threatened complications with the authorities at Washington has made it necessary to adopt a sweeping change in policy.

One of the members of the firm said that Morgan Co. had been scrupulously careful to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and that the decision of the firm was primarily a matter of expediency. Conditions had so shaped themselves in the past, he said, that the firm had been compelled reluctantly to accept the burden of management of various corporations, and that it had long been seeking an opportunity to lessen this burden.

P. M. Reduces Pullman Rates.

Lansing, Mich.—A new schedule of prices for chair cars has been filed with the state railroad commission by the Pere Marquette railroad for service between Detroit and Grand Rapids. The new schedule is 50 cents through from Detroit to Grand Rapids and vice versa; 45 cents from Detroit to Lansing or vice versa, and 35 cents from Lansing to Grand Rapids or vice versa.

The old rates were 50 cents from Detroit to Lansing and 60 cents from Detroit to Grand Rapids, and so many complaints were made to the railroad commission by the traveling public that the commission held a hearing at which the road was represented. The commission took the matter under advisement and in the meantime the road filed the new schedule. It is the belief the new rates will prove satisfactory to the traveling public, and that the commission will accept it.

Monroe Elects Under New Charter.

Monroe, Mich.—The special municipal election for a mayor and two commissioners and a justice of the peace, under Monroe's new charter, by the preferential ballot, on Monday, resulted as follows: Eugene C. Betts, former county treasurer and new secretary of the Monroe Board of Corporation, was elected mayor over three competitors for two years.

In the race for commissioner for the four-year term, Sidney N. Eaton, local clothier, was elected.

Among the five candidates for the two-year commissionership, John S. McMillan, merchant and printer, was elected.

P. H. Matthews, present justice of the peace, was an easy winner in a field of four contestants for justice. The election was non-partisan.

Value of California's Minerals.

Sacramento.—The mineral output of California for 1913 will total \$5,000,000, according to a report made public by F. McNitt Hamilton, state mineralogist. This is an increase of \$4,000,000 over 1912.

The petroleum yield, which has strengthened its hold on first place, will show a production of 93,000,000 barrels, valued at \$43,500,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 over last year.

The value of gold mined this year will aggregate \$20,000,000.

O. L. E. Weber, of Port Huron, has been notified of his appointment to the government forestry department, and will leave for Wisconsin shortly.

After weeks of protests from merchants of Kalamazoo, the council has passed the amended weights and measures ordinance, which provides that the signature of the weighing clerk must be signed on every order bill of goods where the commodity is weighed or measured.

Because too many offenders are seeking jail sentences to cinch a home for the winter, Judge W. Ardis, of Cadillac, has decided to not send petty offenders to jail when he is convinced the "crime" was committed for the purpose of obtaining a home.

The Lippen Mining Co. has been ordered dissolved by an order of the Kalamazoo court. The company owned property in Mexico, and large numbers of Kalamazoo persons bought heavily of the stock. The liquidating trustees are A. J. Kraft, Dr. W. S. Shipp and William O. Weeks.

Almost a score of boat houses and a considerable stretch of marsh at the head of Muskegon lake were swept by flames. The loss on boat houses, launches, dock boats and other minor craft is estimated at about \$10,000. The fire burned itself out.

J. P. MORGAN OF TODAY



The great banking firm of which he is the head has voluntarily withdrawn from the directorates of thirty big corporations.

KILLED IN PONTIAC FIRE

Man Loses Life When K. of P. Hall is Damaged \$10,000 by the Flames.

Pontiac, Mich.—Frank Davis, a stocker, 60 years old, was burned to death early Friday in a fire in the Knights of Pythias building, which damaged the structure \$10,000.

Although the fire began shortly after 2 a. m. it was not learned that Davis had lost his life until daylight, when his charred body was found lying on the floor in front of the boiler room. It appeared that he had suffocated and was burned afterward. Several times the fireman walked over and past his body during the fire without noticing him.

Davis had been taking the place of the regular fireman during the holidays.

The cause of the fire is not known. It burned fiercely for more than three hours before the department got it under control. A newspaper office is on the second floor and the Knights of Pythias hall on the third.

To Test Mothers' Pension Law.

Bessemer, Mich.—By resolution of the county board the prosecuting attorney of Gogebic county has been instructed to test in the courts of the state the constitutionality of the recently enacted so-called mothers' pension law.

It is contended that the revised constitution of the state places in the county board the only authority for adjusting claims against the county and to levy taxes for county purposes, and that this necessarily implies the financial supervision of county expenditures. Under the "mothers' pension" the probate judge draws orders direct on the county treasurer at his discretion, regardless of any "adjustment" or tax levy by the county board, making it impractical for this body to comply with its constitutional obligations, it is declared.

In Gogebic county the mothers' pension claims are already running up into the thousands and as no provision was made, or could be made, for it in the annual tax levy there are no funds to meet this, at the time, unknown expense.

Sentence Alleged New York Grifters.

New City, N. Y.—Prison terms and fines were meted out here Friday as a result of convictions for highway grafting in Rockland county. Justice Tompkins imposed the following penalties:

Bart Dun, Tammany leader, ten months in the penitentiary and \$50 fine.

J. J. Fogarty, foreman of laborers in the highway department, ten months in the penitentiary.

Dunbar Contracting Co., \$500 fine. Justice Tompkins imposed the penalties after overruling motions to set aside the verdict and order a new trial.

The conviction of the two men and the Dunbar company was the outcome of revelations made by the investigation of John A. Hennessy, Ex-Gov. Sulzer's special prober.

A wife deserter can be extradited from another state, but not from Canada, according to an opinion rendered by Atty-Gen. Fellows. He decided there is no law covering this point at present between the United States and Canada.

There is no probability of a strike of employees on the Pere Marquette according to Herbert F. Gay, head of the organized switchman on the road. He declares negotiations for a new wage agreement have been pending for some time.

Sergeant Edward H. Brown, Co. K, Third Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, has been detailed to duty as instructor of the Michigan National Guard.

That all M. A. C. students will be wearing the regulation army uniform most of the time is possible if Lieut. Delancey, of the military science department, can get the captains of the different companies to agree to his plan. He maintains it would be cheap for the students and more comfortable and add to the spirit de corps of the student cadet squad.

Interested traveling men and church workers have placed 117 Bibles in hotels in Hillsdale although there is no Gideon society.

Hessel E. Yntema, a graduate student at the University of Michigan, was awarded the Rhodes scholarship by the Michigan committee. The scholarship pays \$1,500 per year for three years, part of the course to be taken at the University of Oxford, in England, and part in continental travel. Yntema is a graduate of Hope college at Holland, Michigan, which city is his home.

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

THE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER
GIVES AN INTERESTING
INTERVIEW.

RESULTS FOR EIGHT YEARS IS
SATISFACTORY.

Mileage of Good Roads Built Has
Been On the Increase and Cost
Administration Has Been
But Seven Per Cent.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

"Michigan's State reward road law was originally enacted by the Legislature in 1905 and became operative on July 1 of that year," said Highway Commissioner Frank H. Rogers. "Only \$20,000 was available for rewards the first year, but there was not enough roads built to take the money. The results in the first eight years, to July 1, 1913, however, have been quite gratifying, and the results since that date show no falling off in the mileage of roads built."

"At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1913, 1,754 miles of roads had been built on which \$1,164,672 of State reward money had been paid. The cost of State's administration for this period was about 7 per cent of the total rewards paid and less than 1.3 per cent of the total cost of the roads built. In this connection it might be noted that departmental expenses for the past fiscal year were only 4.35 per cent of the rewards paid."

"Between July 1, 1913, and December 1, 1913, (the last date on which our books were balanced) there had been built 383 miles of ordinary reward roads and 22 miles of trunk line roads. Since December 1, 79 miles of ordinary roads have been accepted and 6 miles of trunk line roads making a grand total of 2,244 miles of State reward roads in Michigan on January 1, 1914. Owing to the shortage of funds in the State Treasury ordinary rewards were paid on only 285 miles and on 7 miles of trunk line roads; the remaining roads will receive the State bounty as early in 1914 as State funds are available."

"It is too early to give the cash balances, showing funds available for State rewards this year, but the best estimates show that more than \$200,000 will be carried forward in the ordinary reward fund and \$100,000 in the trunk line fund. These balances are to carry the department into July 1, 1914, when the motor vehicle fund, estimated at three-fourths of a million in 1914, is expected to pay the rewards. At that time the second installment of the trunk line appropriation, amounting to \$300,000 also became available and is expected to care for the trunk line work for one year."

"The last Legislature made some very progressive changes in the highway laws which have added greatly to the work of the State Highway Department. The present plan of the State reward law, however, in so far as it leaves to the townships and counties the privilege of saying whether any roads at all shall be built, and if built, where they shall be located (with slight statutory restrictions), remains unchanged. The local supervision remains unchanged except that the State Highway Commissioner is charged with making all surveys and plans for trunk line roads and building all bridges on trunk lines when the spans are greater than 30 feet."

Increased Rewards.
"Heretofore all rewards have been the same for each class of road (\$250, \$500, \$750 and \$1,000 per mile), regardless of the width surfaced, providing it was not less than nine feet. Now the law provides an increase of 10 per cent of the above figures for each added foot in width between nine and sixteen feet. Thus, the gravel road which draws a reward of \$500 a mile for a nine foot width of gravel will draw a reward of \$550 a mile if the gravel is put on sixteen feet wide and pro rata for intermediate widths. All turnpikes must be at least twenty feet in width to draw any reward."

"These rewards are doubled when the roads are built on trunk lines and in accordance with surveys, plans and specifications prepared by the State Highway Commissioner."

"In addition to this an annual repair or maintenance fund has been provided by the State for State reward roads, amounting to 2 per cent of the rewards paid. This money is payable after December 1 of each year providing the repairs are made according to specifications prepared by the State Highway Commissioner, but this does not apply until the second year after the road has been accepted by the State."

Trunk Lines.

"The trunk line highway act provides for locating and establishing something over 3,000 miles of trunk line highways in the State which are defined in a general way by naming the cities and villages through which the trunk line roads shall pass. The exact location of trunk lines between the towns is determined after investigation and report by the State Highway Commissioner."

Lieut. Gov. Barratt O'Hara of Hillsdale is a letter to Deputy Land Commissioner E. R. Havens, says the 1913 Michigan Manual compiled by Secretary of State Martindale is a great credit to the state.

"I have never seen a manual issued by any state in the Union that excels this book in the completeness of subject matter and the thorough manner in which this subject matter is edited. Those responsible for its compilation cannot be congratulated too warmly," said O'Hara.

way Commissioner to the County Road Commission, in counties under the county road system, and to Boards of Supervisors, or Township Boards in other cases. Joint action of the State Highway Commissioner and one of these boards is required to fix the location of the trunk line highways.

"After the lines are fixed and upon application from the proper authorities the State Highway Commissioner makes the surveys, plans and specifications which are turned over to the local officials who supervise the building of the roads under general directions from the State Highway Commissioner. From the above it will be noted that the width of metal that is to be used on trunk line roads is fixed by the State Highway Commissioner when the plans are prepared. These widths are kept as uniform as possible on the different sections of roads, and vary from nine to sixteen feet in direct proportion to the township's or county's ability to pay for the road. In a general way an effort will be made to have the trunk line roads meted to a width of fifteen or sixteen feet in all counties south of the north lines of Kent county in the west, and Bay county in the east. Some exceptions to this rule are being made for interior counties west of Bay. In no cases are nine foot roads allowed on trunk lines over very sandy soils unless some clay or other hard materials are used for shoulders, thus making a hard roadway at least fifteen feet wide on which two vehicles can pass."

"In the past, the State rewards have averaged between one-fourth and one-fifth the total cost of the roads rewarded and it is fair to assume that the trunk line rewards will pay very nearly one-half the average cost of building the trunk line roads."

"It should be noted that on the trunk lines the added reward is \$100 a mile for each additional foot in width for gravel roads and \$200 a mile for each additional foot for macadam roads. This amounts to sixty cents a cubic yard for the extra gravel and \$1.20 a cubic yard for the extra stone required. In many cases this extra reward would entirely pay for the extra width (for the grading is already done), and in many more the extra annual repair money earned would pay very good interest on any increased cost over that paid by the extra rewards."

"Since this act was passed this department has made preliminary surveys (reconnaissance) of some 1,200 miles of road in order to determine the most economical and feasible routes to be chosen for the trunk lines, and over 300 miles of this work has been plotted. In addition some 250 miles of established trunk roads have been staked out and working plans have been completed on more than 100 miles of these roads."

Bridges.

"The new law requires the State Highway Commissioner to prepare plans and specifications for highway bridges of more than 30 feet span, when requested to do so by township officers. Under this provision a large bridge is under construction over Grand River at Saranac."

"The trunk line act further requires the State to design and build all bridges of more than 30 feet span on the trunk lines. Complying with this provision the State has completed a six-span reinforced concrete bridge, which is 244 feet in length, over the Peshekee River in Marquette county and has almost completed a 47-foot span bridge in Wayne county over Chocoin Creek on the Michigan avenue road."

The state of Michigan is not "broke". A balance of \$68,028.94, including all funds, of which amount \$137,000 was in the general fund at the first of the year. The figures are taken from the report of state treasurer.

Had all bills been presented for payment which are on hand the treasury would have been depleted, but the state institutions refrained from asking for more funds than were absolutely necessary and thereby did not over the treasury account. There was a balance of \$117,522 in the specific tax fund and \$182,630 in the primary special fund. The specific tax fund balance will be turned into the primary fund in a short time.

When motor car license No. 24054 was issued to Gov. Ferris it was discovered that that number was the exact total of his plurality. The deputy secretary of state jokingly told the governor his plurality next year would be all clippers.

Dr. Karl Brucker, a staff physician at the Ionia state hospital, has been appointed a member of the state board of Gov. Ferris, to succeed Andrew C. Roche, resigned. Dr. Brucker has had much experience in handling prisoners, and it was the chief reason in causing the governor to select him.

George Norris, prosecuting attorney of Presque Isle, is the first to send the annual report to the attorney general. Genesee county is the first county to send its portion of the state taxes, about \$50,000, to the state treasurer's office.

Caught in Deception.
Friend—"Do your husband has been deceiving you, eh?" Mrs. Henpeck—"Yes, the wretch! I used to give him a dime for his car fare every day, and I find he's been walking to the office and spending the money."—Life.

Chronique Scandaleuse.
Gossip (at top of her voice as tube train rushes along)—"Why do I stop talking at the stations? My good girl, do you suppose I want everybody to hear all about Aunt Sophie and the chauffeur?"—Lur.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Live Stock.

DETROIT.—Cattle: Market strong, best steers and heifers, \$8@8.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$7.50@7.75; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$6.75@7; steers and heifers that are fat, 600 to 800, \$6.50@7; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$6@6.50; choice fat cows, \$5.75@6; good fat cows, \$5.25@5.75; common cows, \$4.50@5; canners, \$3@4.25; choice heavy bulls, \$6.50; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$5.75@6.25; stock bulls, \$5@5.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$6.75@7; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$6.25@6.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$6.25@6.50; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$5.75@6; stock heifers, \$5@5.75; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$7@9; common milkers, \$4.50@5.50.

Veal Calves—Market heavy; best \$11.50@12; others, \$8@11.

Sheep and Lambs—Market strong; best lambs, \$8; fair to good lambs, \$7@7.75; light to common lambs, \$6.75@7.25; fair to good sheep, \$4@4.75; culis and common, \$2.75@3.50.

East Buffalo Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle, Receipts, 110 cars; all good fat grades 15@25¢ higher; common grades steady; prime 1,350 to 1,450-lb steers, \$8.50@8.75; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers, \$8.50@8.75; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb steers, \$8.50@8.75; coarse and plain weighty fat steers, \$7.50@7.75; fancy yearlings, baby beef, \$8.25@8.75; medium to good, \$7.50@7.75; choice handy steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$7.50@8; fair to good do, \$7.15@7.40; extra good cows, \$6.75@7.25; best cows, \$6.50@6.75; butcher cows, \$5.25@5.75; cutters, \$4.25@4.50; trimmers, \$3.50@3.75; best heifers, \$7.50@8; medium butchers' heifers, \$6.50@7; light butchers' heifers, \$6@6.40; stock heifers, \$5.25@5.50; best feeders, \$6.75@7.25; fair to good, \$6.25@6.50; stock steers, \$5.75@6.50; common light stockers, \$5.25@5.50; extra fat butchers' bulls, \$7@7.25; bologna bulls, \$6@6.50; stock bulls, common to good, \$5@6; best milkers and springers, \$7.50@10; medium to good, \$5@7.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 90 cars; market active and higher; heavy and Yorkers, \$8.25@8.30; pigs, \$8.25@8.40.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 60 cars; market 25¢ higher; top lambs, \$3.35@3.50; yearlings, \$4.50@7.25; wethers, \$4.50@5.50; ewes, \$4.50@4.75.

Calves—Receipts, 600; market strong; tops, \$12@12.50; fair to good, \$10@11; grassers, \$4@5.50.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT.—Wheat: Cash and December No. 2 red, 93 3/4¢; May opened 1-4¢ higher at \$1.03 1/2 and advanced to \$1.03 3/4; No. 1 wheat, 98 1/4¢.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 64¢; No. 2 yellow, 66¢; No. 4 yellow, 3 cars at 61¢.

Oats—Standard, 41¢; No. 3 white, 2 cars at 41 1/2¢; No. 4 white, 40¢.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 67¢.

Beans—Moderate and prompt shipment, \$1.30; January, \$1.85.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, .93¢; March, .94¢; sample red, 40 bags at .88¢; 20 at .85¢; 9 at .77¢; prime alsike, \$11.25; sample alsike, 8 bags at \$10.

Timothy—Prime spot, \$2.50.

Alfalfa—Prime spot, \$7.25.

Barley—Sample, 1 car at \$1.45 per cwt.

General Markets.

Butter—Receipts, 97 packages; creamery, 35¢; packing, 32¢; dairy, 21¢; creamery, 18¢ per lb.

Eggs—Receipts, 428 cases; current receipts, cases included, 32 1/2¢ per dozen.

Apples—Steele's red, \$5.50@6; Spy, \$4.50@5; Greening \$4@4.50 bu; No. 2, \$3@3.50 per bbl.

Potatoes—Bulk, 60¢@62¢; in sacks, 65¢@66¢ per bu. in car lots.

Onions—\$1.15 per bu; \$2.25 per 100 lb sack; Spanish, \$1.40 per crate.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens 15 1/2¢@16¢; hens, 14¢@15¢; ducks, 13¢@15¢; geese, 15¢@16¢; turkeys, 22¢@24¢ per pound.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 9¢; heavy 7¢@8¢ per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, kiln dried, \$1.35@1.40 per crate.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 20¢@25¢ per pound.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 15¢@15 1/2¢; common, 11¢@12¢ per lb.

Hay—Car lots, truck, Detroit: No. 1 timothy, \$15@16; standard, \$14@15; No. 2 timothy, \$12@14; light mixed, \$14@14.50; No. 1 mixed, \$13@13.50; No. 1 clover, \$12@13; rye straw, \$8@9; wheat and oat straw, \$7@8 each, per ton.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 14 1/2¢@15¢; hens, 13¢@14¢; No. 2, 12¢, 9¢; old roosters 9¢; ducks, 14¢@15¢; geese, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, 21¢@21 1/2¢ per pound.

Honey—Choice to fancy, new, white, comb, 15¢@16¢ per lb; amber, 10¢@11¢; extracted, 7¢@9¢ per lb.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$2@2.25 doz; watercress, \$20@25¢ per doz; green peppers, \$3 per crate and 60¢ per basket; parsley, 15¢@20¢ per doz; hothouse radishes, 25¢ per doz; bean beans, \$4.50@5 per bu; green beans, \$4@4.50; beets, \$1.10@1.25 per bu; carrots, 70¢@75¢ per bu; lettuce, 15¢@16¢ per lb; head lettuce, \$2.50@3 per hamper; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.75 per bu; egg plants, \$2@2.50 per doz.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 14 1/2¢; No. 2, 12¢; No. 3, 10¢; No. 4, 8¢; No. 5, 6¢; No. 6, 4¢; No. 7, 3¢; No. 8, 2¢; No. 9, 1¢; No. 10, 1¢; No. 11, 1¢; No. 12, 1¢; No. 13, 1¢; No. 14, 1¢; No. 15, 1¢; No. 16, 1¢; No. 17, 1¢; No. 18, 1¢; No. 19, 1¢; No. 20, 1¢; No. 21, 1¢; No. 22, 1¢; No. 23, 1¢; No. 24, 1¢; No. 25, 1¢; No. 26, 1¢; No. 27, 1¢; No. 28, 1¢; No. 29, 1¢; No. 30, 1¢; No. 31, 1¢; No. 32, 1¢; No. 33, 1¢; No. 34, 1¢; No. 35, 1¢; No. 36, 1¢; No. 37, 1¢; No. 38, 1¢; No. 39, 1¢; No. 40, 1¢; No. 41, 1¢; No. 42, 1¢; No. 43, 1¢; No. 44, 1¢; No. 45, 1¢; No. 46, 1¢; No. 47, 1¢; No. 48, 1¢; No. 49, 1¢; No. 50, 1¢; No. 51, 1¢; No. 52, 1¢; No. 53, 1¢; No. 54, 1¢; No. 55, 1¢; No. 56, 1¢; No. 57, 1¢; No. 58, 1¢; No. 59, 1¢; No. 60, 1¢; No. 61, 1¢; No. 62, 1¢; No. 63, 1¢; No. 64, 1¢; No. 65, 1¢; No. 66, 1¢; No. 67, 1¢; No. 68, 1¢; No. 69, 1¢; No. 70, 1¢; No. 71, 1¢; No. 72, 1¢; No. 73, 1¢; No. 74, 1¢; No. 75, 1¢; No. 76, 1¢; No. 77, 1¢; No. 78, 1¢; No. 79, 1¢; No. 80, 1¢; No. 81, 1¢; No. 82, 1¢; No. 83, 1¢; No. 84, 1¢; No. 85, 1¢; No. 86, 1¢; No. 87, 1¢; No. 88, 1¢; No. 89, 1¢; No. 90, 1¢; No. 91, 1¢; No. 92, 1¢; No. 93, 1¢; No. 94, 1¢; No. 95, 1¢; No. 96, 1¢; No. 97, 1¢; No. 98, 1¢; No. 99, 1¢; No. 100, 1¢; No. 101, 1¢; No. 102, 1¢; No. 103, 1¢; No. 104, 1¢; No. 105, 1¢; No. 106, 1¢; No. 107, 1¢; No. 108, 1¢; No. 109, 1¢; No. 110, 1¢; No. 111, 1¢; No. 112, 1¢; No. 113, 1¢; No. 114, 1¢; No. 115, 1¢; No. 116, 1¢; No. 117, 1¢; No. 118, 1¢; No. 119, 1¢; No. 120, 1¢; No. 121, 1¢; No. 122, 1¢; No. 123, 1¢; No. 124, 1¢; No. 125, 1¢; No. 126, 1¢; No. 127, 1¢; No. 128, 1¢; No. 129, 1¢; No. 130, 1¢; No. 131, 1¢; No. 132, 1¢; No. 133, 1¢; No. 134, 1¢; No. 135, 1¢; No. 136, 1¢; No. 137, 1¢; No. 138, 1¢; No. 139, 1¢; No. 140, 1¢; No. 141, 1¢; No. 142, 1¢; No. 143,

HOME DEPARTMENT OF THE AVALANCHE

FEATURES OF INTEREST AND VALUE TO THE WOMEN IN THE HOMES OF GRAYLING AND CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The KITCHEN CABINET



A foolish constancy is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. — Emerson.

With constancy a great soul has simply nothing to do. Speak what you think today in words as hard as cannon balls, and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you said today. — Emerson.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

The following are recipes which may not all be new, but are all good and worthy of a place in your cookery library.

Currant Bun.—Take four pounds of bread dough, one pound of currants, one-half pound of sultana raisins, one-half pound of seeded raisins, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, one-quarter of a pound of blanched and chopped almonds, one-quarter of a pound of chopped citron, one tablespoonful of ginger, the same of cinnamon, one-half tablespoonful of allspice and one grated nutmeg. Mix the butter and the dough well together, then take a pound of the dough, roll it out to use for the top. To the remainder add the spices and fruit, lay it in a buttered pan and put the rolled piece on for a cover, wetting the top of the dough before placing it. When browned a little, brush over with a beaten egg.

A Darky Cake.—Mix together a cup of butter, a cup each of brown sugar and white, and a half cup of sorghum. Add half a cup of grated chocolate to a half cup of boiling water, mix with one teaspoonful of soda, four eggs, one cup of sweet milk, four cups of flour, one pound of raisins, one teaspoon of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Then add the whites of the eggs and a half cup of nutmeats. Bake in a loaf and ice with brown sugar and water cooked to the soft ball stage and poured over egg white. Beat well and spread over the cake.

Roast Shoulder of Mutton.—Make the following stuffing: A cupful of bread crumbs, half a cup of suet, a tablespoonful of parsley and mixed herbs, the grated rind of a lemon and the juice, one-half a teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of pepper and the yolk of an egg. Wipe the mutton with a damp cloth, take out the bones, spread the stuffing and sew up, leaving the string loose at both ends, to draw out easily. Place on a rack with boiling water underneath, and cook 20 minutes to the pound. If the bones are put into the water in the pan the broth will be well flavored and that liquor can be used for the gravy.

A delicious quick dessert is made of buttered bread in slices laid in a baking dish and any desired canned fruit poured over. Bake until well heated.

There's little pleasure in the house when our children are away. — W. M. McKie.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

When a baking dish gets burnt, do not scratch or scrape it until nerves and nails are worn out, but put into the dish a little water and take some ashes from the ash pan; let stand on the back part of the stove for a half a day if necessary to soak off, when it can be easily scraped clean.

Egg stains on silver spoons may be quickly removed with a bit of salt on the finger, rubbing well.

Chopping the tougher portions of meat hastens the cooking, and so saves time and fuel.

When one uses gas for cooking, the small simmering burner is a valuable one to know how to use. Much of the cooking may be finished on it when the food is first well heated and boiling.

Avoid much fried food, especially in the evening. Escalloped dishes, cream soups and oysters with macaroni or rice, clipped beef with cream on toast are all good supper dishes.

To remove scorch marks from linen, wet and lay in the bright sunshine. In a few hours it will be as white as ever, unless the fiber has been destroyed by the heat.

Sweet Potato Soup.—Boil and mash a few sweet potatoes and return to the water in which they were cooked; add salt and pepper to taste, a spoonful or two of peanut butter, and serve with the addition of a little milk or cream.

Fruit Sirup Sauce.—Cook together a cup of fruit sirup, one-half cup of sugar well mixed with a tablespoonful of cornstarch. Cook until smooth, then add a tablespoonful of butter.

This sauce is especially nice with cottage pudding, which is a simple cake baked and cut in squares with the sauce poured over it.

Bacon and Lettuce Sandwiches.—Cut the crust from thin slices of bread, toast on one side and keep warm. Fry thin slices of bacon until crisp. Now butter the soft side of the bread, lay on a lettuce leaf and a few slices of the bacon between.

Modern Fads Not for Him.—The head porter at one of the big hotels was looking gloomy. "Cheer up," said the room clerk. "Business is bad," muttered the porter. "You are mistaken," rejoined the room clerk. "Look at the thousands of football enthusiasts who have been in town in the last few days."

On a Business Visit.—Mrs. R. was in the habit of giving little Robert an orange whenever he went home from her house. Another little boy named Edward found this out, and one day when he happened to be over there, he said, "When is he coming or when he goes?" Mrs. R. told him she gave it to him when he goes, so Edward said, "Guess I'll go now."

Many of Them.—A door was made to shut, but some apparently sensible people never really close this fact.

Cloth Gown Suitable for Daily Wear



A comfortable and easy hanging as a morning gown but with every mark of afternoon apparel, this design is the simplest of all interpretations of our present modes. The skirt and bodice appear to be cut in one, but are separate.

The skirt, made of two pieces in goods of average width, might be draped on the figure from a single width of the widest materials. It is shaped in at the hips and there is a little fullness at the back. The shaping and gathers afford just room enough for the swell of the figure at the hips.

The waist line is high and very easy in order to make a free movement of the arms possible. It is cut with long shoulders and large armholes. The fullness at the bust is taken care of by a group of plaits at each side terminating under the belt. It is in its careful finishing touches that the gown displays the talent of its noted designer. All very simple models must rely upon finish and cleverness in cut or drapery, to rise out of the class of the commonplace.

The square neck is shaped and finished with a piping of velvet. The front is cut into a double breast, the overlapping side fastened down with two buttons. Its lower edge lies over the top of the skirt where bodice and skirt are joined.

A narrow belt, with rounded ends, is finished with a piping and fastened

with a fancy button at each end. It does not encircle all of the waist, allowing a straight front appearance (which is smart and clever) in the interval between the ends.

There is a small turnover collar in the sailor shape, of fine embroidered batiste. The neck is filled in with a folded chemisette of fine figured net. A plaited ruffle of the same net finishes the sleeves.

A strand of large pearls and a longer one of smaller pearls finishes the pretty toilette. But pearls might be replaced with strands of any of the many fashionable glass beads that harmonize with the gown in color.

This model is well adapted to the unusual new shades in which fashionable fabrics are made. Mustard color, gold, green, paprika, mahogany and the curious blues and greens that are displayed in cloth and silk look best when made up in the simplest manner. But the design is good in the colors which we know well, such as royal blue, amethyst, golden brown and dark green. It would be pretty developed in black, and is an especially good model for velvet.

Colonial slippers and silk stockings are worn with it, and such a dress calls for a simple and well dressed coiffure. Like all simple things it will not grow tiresome to the wearer, and might be used daily during the reign of our easy going fashions.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

DRESSING THE BABY WHEN HE GOES OUT IN COLD WEATHER

THE baby must have his airing every day no matter if the weather be sharp. He must be thoroughly protected against the cold and never allowed to get chilled.

Besides the clothes he wears in the house he is to be provided with articles which he will need to fortify him against the cold. If he is dressed

he grows larger rapidly, allows the cap to be turned back less, so that he may wear it for some time. Narrow ribbon run through it at the nape of the neck ties in a little bow at the back. This allows the cap to be adjusted to the tiny head and let out afterward as needed. The ties are either of narrow ribbon or soft mull. A small close-fitting silk cap may be worn under the knitted cap.

His little boots and shoes are often made of flannel embroidered with silk and laced with ribbon. They are cut of a pattern and are soft and pretty. Knitted or crocheted boots are made with quite long tops for the baby's cutting, and fastened with soft crocheted cord and small zephyr tassels at the ankle.

When his head and hands and feet have been protected, he has the added comfort of his coat. Finally he is tucked into his carriage under a robe of fur or eiderdown and the top adjusted to protect him from the wind if there is any.

The baby is sometimes kept too warm in the house, and is fretful on this account. In steam heated apartments particularly, he will not need a lot of flannels. He must always wear his band over the bowels, but a pinning blanket is not needed. He wears a flannel petticoat and a light slip. But for a house not so warm, or when he goes out, he must have an ample supply of extra clothing.

His dresses and skirts are not made as long as they used to be. Twenty-seven inches now is the standard length. They are not much trimmed, but are made of very fine materials and finished with fine lace edgings, little trunks, small sprays of hand embroidery and scallopes. Feather stitching is much admired. One who knows how to sew nicely can make all his belongings in the best manner at home. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

God Covering Adam

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D.
Dean of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT.—And unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them.—Gen. 3:21.



It is written in Scripture that God "covered himself with light as with a garment" (Psalm 104:2), and there are some who think we have a suggestion here of way in which our first parents were covered before the fall. But if so, they lost their outer glory with the inner, for no sooner did they commit sin, than "the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked" (Gen. 3:7). At once they took steps to conceal their shame by making for themselves aprons of fig leaves. How inadequate was the provision! And so we read that, later on, after their trial had been held, the penalty pronounced, and blessed be God, the hope of a Savior held out to them, their need in the particular was also met. The text suggests the plan: A lamb was slain, its blood was shed, and its covering appropriated for the guilty pair. The whole circumstance is not only a beautiful, but a most important symbol of God's dealings with the sinner in the spiritual realm.

1. Sin is an eye-opener. And this may be said even though it is equally true that the sinner is blind. How often he starts on a new career of iniquity, expecting satisfaction and pleasure, only to discover himself woefully disappointed and deceived. Happy is he, if at such a time, the power of the Holy Spirit works within him that deeper conviction of what sin really is and does, that may lead him to seek eternal salvation from it.

2. The awakened sinner not infrequently attempts by his own reviling to rid himself of the consequences of sin. The fig leaves he employs are good resolutions, the temporary relinquishment of some bad habit, the giving up of some form of vice, staying at home nights, doing some deed of charity, attending church, perhaps "professing religion," as it is sometimes called.

3. God only can "cover the sinner's sin." Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Savior. This is Paul's testimony to Titus, and it is the experience of every soul that is really saved (Titus 3: 5, 6).

4. God covers our sin by a method of his own. As the prophet Isaiah sings: "I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God for he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness" (Isaiah 61:10).

5. God obtains this covering of righteousness for us by the offering up of the life of the innocent for the guilty. "He spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all" (Rom. 8:32). "He made him to be sin for us who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him" (2 Corinthians 5:21).

Do we not see how purposely God's covering of Adam symbolizes what he is ready to do in the case of any fallen sinner who realizes his need? Do you realize yours? Are you trying vainly to help yourself, to cover your own spiritual nakedness? Why not accept God's covering? Why not take Jesus Christ as your Savior by faith?

It is so easy to do this. As an unknown author has said so beautifully:

You ask me how I ever came to Christ? I do not know; There came a longing for Him in my soul So long ago. I found earth's fairest flowers would fade and die, I yearned for something that would last—loftly, And then at last somehow I seemed to dare To lift my broken heart to Him in prayer.

I can't tell you how; I only know He is my Savior now.

You ask me why I ever came to Christ? I can reply: It is a wonderful story; Hsten while I tell you why My heart was drawn at length to seek His face.

I was alone, I had no resting place; I heard of how He loved me, with a love Of depth so great—of height so far above All human ken.

I longed such love to share, And sought it then Upon my knees in prayer.

You ask me why I thought this loving Christ Would heed my prayer? I knew He died upon the cross for me, I nailed Him there. I heard His dying cry, "Father, forgive!" I saw Him drink death's cup that I might live.

My head was bowed upon my breast in shame, He called me, and in penitence I came. He heard my prayer— I cannot tell you how, Or when, or where; Only I love Him now.

FIRE MARSHAL ISSUES LETTER

WINSHIP ASKS ALL CHIEFS IN STATE TO INSPECT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TRAGEDY AT CALUMET SERVES AS WARNING.

Disaster Shows That Actual Fire Is Not Necessary to Cause Panic and Loss of Life.

Lansing, Mich.—State Fire Marshal John Winship is following the recent disaster at Calumet with a letter to all fire chiefs in the state requesting their co-operation in the work of guarding against a repetition of the disaster. The letter in part follows:

"The terrible disaster at Calumet on Christmas eve, in which many women and children lost their lives and entire families were wiped out in a few minutes, clearly demonstrated that it is not necessary for an actual fire to occur to cause a panic with awful results. The catastrophe in the northern Michigan city has brought many complaints to this department of unsafe conditions in many public buildings in various cities and towns. In a large number of churches and in many halls and lodge rooms, located on second and third floors, sufficient exits and fire escapes are not installed to prevent a repetition of the Calumet horror in case of a fire or panic.

"I feel certain you will co-operate in bringing about better and safer conditions in your city, so that never again will the state of Michigan be visited by a like calamity, which has shocked the entire world, and I am asking you at this time to make a thorough personal inspection of all public buildings in your city."

State Banks Can't Join.

Lansing, Mich.—Attorney-General Fellows gave E. H. Doyle, state banking commissioner, an opinion that state banks cannot take advantage of the federal reserve act. The attorney general bases his opinion on the following grounds:

First—State banks can't hold stock in other corporations.

Second—State banks can't loan their credit to other banks.

Third—Permission given in the federal reserve act to state banks does not supersede the state law, which does not permit state banks to hold stock in other banks.

The attorney general cites a number of decisions to sustain his opinion, among them being the "bank guarantee decision" of the United States supreme court, which held that the control of state banks was an exercise of the police powers of the state.

Destructive Fire at Northville.

Northville, Mich.—Fire that started from a match carelessly thrown into a pool of gasoline in a garage, Friday, damaged the W. H. Catermole building, burning up seven automobiles and damaging the stock of the Catermole implement store and the lodge rooms of the Woodmen of the World, the Foresters and the G. A. R.

The damage amounts to about \$15,000.

One of the burned automobiles belonged to Mayor Schroeder.

The burning gasoline ignited the gases in the garage and caused an explosion that scattered the flames and caused several narrow escapes.

To Investigate Storm Losses.

Port Huron, Mich.—Captain C. H. Westcott, of Detroit, supervising inspector for the government, instructed the local United States marine inspector to begin at once, and investigation into the reasons for the loss of so many boats with their crews during the storm of November 9-11.

Every detail of the equipment of each boat, including the position of each boat; including the position of saving apparatus will be taken up in an effort to ascertain if the men had a fair chance for their lives. The investigation is expected to last several weeks.

A monster G. O. P. banquet is being planned to be held Feb. 11 at St. Johns, and the principal speakers will be Joe Cannon, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, and Congressman Joseph Fordney.

As a result of an inspection made of northwestern Michigan by Prof. Myron A. Cobb, of the Central Michigan Normal school, an active campaign is to be started against the apple-tree tent caterpillar, which was greatly in evidence last year.

A special "welcome home" service was given in the Methodist church at Algonac Sunday for masters and sailors of lake vessels, of which that place contributes a large number.

A petition is being circulated in Clio, asking the council to pass an ordinance which will provide for all night lighting. Many citizens think the destruction of the Manchester House by fire was due to the fire department and citizens being handicapped by darkness. As there is but one boarding house in the city, a new hostelry is being planned.

Joseph T. Hirschman, of Petoskey, has been appointed field man for the state tax commission.

The boy life of Kalamazoo is interested just now over the Sunday afternoon meetings which have been started as a direct result of the recent boys' conference at Saginaw. Thirty Kalamazoo boys who attended the annual conference are active in pushing this movement forward. Three teams have been organized for membership purposes, and a strong list of speakers has been secured. Gov. Ferris is on the program.

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New Jersey Physician Said to Have Many Cures to His Credit.—Advises Red Bank, N. J. (Special).—Advises from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by Dr. Perkins of this city, is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

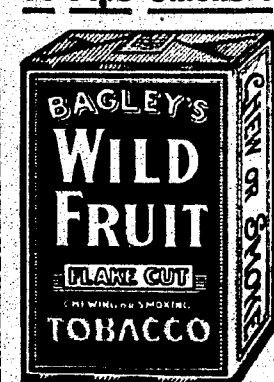
Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Dr. H. W. Perkins, Branch 49, Red Bank, N. J. for a supply of the remedy which is being distributed gratuitously.—Adv.

Mr. Grimstone Squealed. —Mr. Grimstone—"I don't see why you wear those ridiculously big sleeves when you have nothing to fill them." Mrs. Grimstone—"Do you fill your silk hat?"

Stop that cough, the source of Pneumonia, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Cough Drops gives relief—See at Druggists.

Lusher's Laxative. —Positive, just as we were. Comparative. A wee drop in our ee. Superlative. Fou.

To Pipe Smokers



We Are Independent

and have no one to please but our customers. We are best making high grade smoking tobacco for more than half a century and "Wild Fruit" is our best effort. It is Union Made. Packed in five cent foil packages, ten cent cloth pouches, eight and sixteen ounce tins. Premium coupons in all packages. Should you fail to find the "Wild Fruit" in your dealer's stock, send us five cents in postage stamps and we will mail you an original package.

Jno. J. Bagley & Co., Detroit, Mich.

1913 RECORD **Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada**

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have produced wonderful yields of wheat. Bagley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 30 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the average. Mixed Farming may be considered as profitable in any industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for best beef steers. Good schools, many churches, and a fine city. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent. Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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160 ACRES WESTERN CANADA FREE

Every Woman Knows That

Instead of sallow skin and face blemishes she ought to possess the clear complexion and the beauty of nature and good health. Any woman afflicted or suffering at times from headache, backache, nervousness, languor and depression of spirits—ought to try

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical remedy known. Beecham's Pills remove impurities, insure better digestion, refreshing sleep, and have an excellent general tonic effect upon the whole bodily system. They have a wonderful power to improve the general health, while by purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills clear the skin and

Improve The Complexion

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c. No woman can afford to read the valuable directions with every box.

START 1914 RIGHT

Get 6% Interest on Year Savings Instead of Only 3% or 4% We will give you a list mortgage on valuable improved Chicago property for security. Thousands of satisfied investors in U. S. and Europe. Investigate. We will gladly mail you our booklet No. 88 and beautiful De Luxe calendar free upon request.

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Corner La Salle and Madison, Chicago

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. A year's druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE. NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.



Our Greatest January Clean-up Sale!

Clean-up Sale...

Starts
Sat.
Jan.

10th

50c Wool Serges

in black and colors, clean-up sale
39c

10c Outings

Dark or light, fancies and white,
clean-up sale
7¹/₂c

Ladies' Fleeced Underwear

25c values, clean-up sale
19c

12¹/₂c Fancy Gingham

clean-up sale
8c

Ladies' and children's Mitts and Gloves

25c values, clean-up sale
19c

10c Bleached Cottons

clean-up sale
8c

7c Outings

clean-up sale
5c

Curtain Scrims

25c values, new patterns, clean-up
sale
19c

THIS SALE is different from most clean-up sales in that there are more and better values offered than ever before. The most strenuous price reductions will prevail. The mild weather has left us with shelves and cases filled with seasonable merchandise. Practically, an entire winter is now ahead of us, and you are offered an opportunity that is seldom offered at the end of the season.

BEAR IN MIND that only bonafide bargains, and that only strictly reliable goods await you. Back of every purchase is "The Quality Store's" guarantee.

January Sale of **Ladies' and Children's Furs**
1-3 off on all ladies' Furs **1-2 off** on all children's Furs

Your choice of any **Trimmed Hat** **\$1.00**
Regardless of any former price, clean-up sale.

January Clean-up Sale of all

Ladies' and Misses'

Coats

\$ 8.00 coats for - \$ 4.98
12.00 coats for - 8.98
15.00 coats for - 11.00
18.00 coats for - 12.98

Every Girl's Coat

in stock specially priced
during our January Clean-up Sale at

1-3 off



A Clean-up Sale of

Dependable Footwear

It doesn't pay to buy cheap shoes, and we have always guarded against putting them in stock. That's why our shoe department is so popular.

We have a number of broken lines on which we have greatly reduced prices.

Flannel Gowns for Men, Women and Children

\$1.00 gowns now - \$.79
.75 gowns now - .59
.50 gowns now - .39

Fleece Downs and Flannelettes

25c fleece downs - 18c
15c fleece downs - 11c
10c flannelettes - 7c

Black Cat Hosiery

for Women and Children

25c hose now - 19c
15c hose now - 11c
10c hose now - 7c

Men's and Boys' Caps

50c caps now - 39c
75c caps now - 59c
1.00 caps now - 79c
1.50 caps now - \$1.15



Belmont
Clothes

Men's Flannel Shirts

\$1.00 values for - \$.79
1.25 values for - .98
1.50 values for - 1.15
2.00 values for - 1.39
2.50 values for - 1.89
.50 work shirts - .39

All Wool Underwear

for Men and Women at
1-4 off

We want you to see our line of

Suits and Overcoats

A tremendous saving of

1-4 off

on every suit and overcoat,
except "Style-plus."

Comforters & Blankets

at greatly reduced prices

\$2.00 comforters - \$1.59
1.50 comforters - 1.15
1.00 comforters - .79
5.00 wool blankets - 3.98
2.50 wool knap blankets - 1.89
1.25 cotton blankets - .89
.85 cotton blankets - .74
.75 cotton blankets - .60
.45 cotton blankets - .40

House Dresses Kimonos and Sacques

\$1.25 values - \$.98
1.00 values - .79
2.00 kimonos - 1.59
1.25 kimonos - .98
1.00 kimonos - .79
.50 sacques - .39

Children's Bootees, Knit Sacques Skirts and Infants' Apparel

at January clean-up prices

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Suits in Norfolk style. Brown, gray and blue serges.

Every suit from the "Best Ever" line.

During Our January Clean-up Sale

1-4 off



"BEST EVER"
Boys' Clothes

Clean-up Sale...

Starts
Sat.
Jan.

10th

200 dozen Canvas Gloves

Heavy 10c quality, clean-up sale
4c pair
3 pair limit.

Men's

50c Fleeced Underwear
clean-up sale
33c

\$1.00 Cotton Working Pants

clean-up sale
69c

Boys' and Girls'

Knit Hockey Caps
50c grade **37c** 25c grade **19c**

Men's Wool Knit Socks

White and colors, clean-up sale
39c

Boys'

Heavy Fleeced Underwear
2-piece or union, clean-up sale
37c a suit

Heavy Wool Socks

25c and 35c quality, clean-up sale
19c

200 pr. Men's Wool Pants

\$2.00 and \$2.50 grade, clean-up sale
\$1.69

Grayling Mercantile Company
"The Quality Store"

WORMS!

TH Guarantee

"SALT-EM" will rid your stock of WORMS—save that loss from undigested food—ward off DISEASE.

I'll sell you 10, 20, 40—100 lbs. of "SALT-EM" on plain agreement money back if you are not satisfied after a test of 30 days.

Try "SALT-EM!" Come and see me. Get back on "SALT-EM" free.

100 lbs. 25.00
50 lbs. 12.50
25 lbs. 6.25

A. M. Lewis & Co.

AGENTS FOR CONKEY'S
POULTRY & STOCK REMEDIES

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 8

Local News

2,937 red cross seals sold in Grayling.

Circuit Court next week, beginning Monday afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors were in session the first of the week.

Mrs. J. Sherman spent Monday of this week visiting friends in Frederic.

Mrs. Paul Ziebell was seriously ill the fore part of the week, but is better now.

Try PRESTO on that tarnished silver. Only 25c a jar at HATHAWAY'S.

Ben Sherman of Maple Forest is visiting his son, Jerry Sherman here for a few days.

The tax roll is now in the hands of the treasurer at the Bank of Grayling ready for collections.

Miss Hazel Hirst returned on Saturday from Saginaw, where she spent her vacation visiting her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Brott returned to their home in Three Rivers last week after a two week's visit with relatives.

Mrs. J. Murphy of Maple Forest was a pleasant caller at the home of Mrs. Jerry Sherman on Wednesday of this week.

Max Schley, of Cheboygan, was a guest of Miss Rose Dufour, New Year's day, attending the Moose ball in the evening.

R. W. Brink left on Monday morning for Gaylord, where he is scaling lumber at one of Salling, Hanson Co's camps near there.

Miss Margarette Bauman returned to Auburn, Mass., on Monday night last to continue her studies at the Lasell Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dupree of Caradara, who spent New Year's at the home of the former's brother, McGuire Dupree returned to their home on Friday night last.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Biggs and son, Howard, accompanied by Mrs. Charles West, of Williamston, spent New Year's with the former's brother, Geo. Biggs, of this place.

Rev. Fr. Schueller, of Campbell's corners church, has been transferred to Remus. Father Schueller is well known here having visited Father Rieck at different times.

If you never tried the Seal-Skip oysters, as sold at Milk's market, you are missing the most delicious brand of this sea food that comes to Grayling. Just ask them to include some with your next meat order.

The Messrs Noble Carpenter and Frank Burlingame, of Gaylord, were guests of the former's brother, Frank Carpenter over Sunday. Mr. Carpenter left on the midnight for the U. of M., but Mr. Burlingame remained until Monday afternoon.

Come in and order your fall and winter suit and overcoat made by Rogers, Blake & Co., and you will be sure of a fine fitting suit and overcoat. A. E. HENDRICKSON, 10-44t. Merchant Tailor.

Wm. M. Coon, Deputy Master of the Grange was in town Saturday and assisted in installing the officers of the Grange. A number of desirable applicants for membership were received. The meeting will be Saturday, February 7th, when a number of new members will be initiated.

Everything
in
Rubber
Goods

you could expect in a first class drug store is here. And you'll find the quality of every article from hot water bag to nipple for baby's bottle as high as the price is low. We do not handle rubber goods that are too cheap to be worth anything.

Central Drug Store

Then Cassidy has purchased a home from P. J. Mosher.

FOUND—A lady's pin. Call at Avalance office.

John F. Davis made a business trip to West Branch on Monday morning.

For First Class Livery, call Peter Jorgensen, Phone 853. Open day and night.

Miss Catherine McKee is in East Ta was attending the wedding of a friend.

E. B. Howarth, Jr., an attorney at Rochester, was in this city on business Monday.

C. W. Duford of Standish was a guest at the home of Miss May Smith over New Year's.

Clark's orchestra resumed music at the Temple theatre on Sunday evening, which was fine.

For Sale—My Automobile, value \$250 on tax roll. Will sell same for \$150. Jas. Jorgensen.

Miss Gladys Peck, of Detroit, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Peck.

You may not need watching, but you do need a WATCH. Hathaway has the kind you are watching for.

Mrs. Fred. Nardin and son, Barton, returned on Friday from a week's visit in Holly, with her mother and family.

Girl wanted for general housework. Steady work and modern conveniences. Phone 463 or the Avalanche office.

Thos. Cassidy returned on Saturday evening from a few days visit with his mother in Midland and brother in Saginaw.

Mrs. O. P. Schumann and children returned Saturday from Grand Rapids and Hastings, where they spent the holidays.

Earl Dawson has resigned his position as delivery man at the H. Petersen grocery. George Hanson is working in his place.

The Ladies Union will meet at the home of Mrs. O. Palmer Friday afternoon. Hostesses will be Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Standa.

Clarence Claggett, of Johannesburg, spent Sunday here with Mrs. Claggett, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Petersen.

The sermon at the Methodist church are to deal with the entire Bible taken chronologically. Start now and take a whole year's course.

Lost—Between A. Bauman's and O. W. Hanson's residences, a white enameled link bracelet. Finder please leave at this office. Reward.

The Misses Beatrice Risk and Hazel Erwin, of Mackinaw City, were the guests of friends here on New Year's day and attended the Moose Ball.

The L. O. T. M. M. will meet at the Oddfellows hall in the future every Monday night, beginning Monday, January 12th, until further notice.

An umbrella with the name Eva engraved on the handle, has been left either at some store or residence. Anyone knowing of its whereabouts, please phone 463 or this office.

The Misses Beatrice McIssac and Virginia Smith, of Mackinaw City, were the guests of Nellie Shanahan over New Year's, returning to their home on Saturday afternoon. They attended the Moose ball on New Year's night.

A. E. Hendrickson has moved his tailor shop from the rooms over Colton's restaurant, into the store recently occupied by Mrs. F. E. Gregory, as a millinery shop. Mr. Hendrickson intends making many improvements in his new location.

There will be a meeting of the stock holders of the Grayling Opera house company at the Masonic lodge rooms on Friday evening, January 9th, at 7:00 o'clock. All members of the Masonic fraternities are urged to be present.

This office has just issued some attractive 1914 calendar. See Mr. S. J. Bros. Besides a handsome panel picture in colors, the calendar contains the fire alarm calls in Grayling, thus making it doubly valuable in every home that is so fortunate as to get one.

The Misses Mae Cremer, of Bay City and Clara Weigers, of West Branch, graduate nurses, who have been assisting at Mercy hospital, returned to their homes last Saturday. Miss Lena Dinger, who has been on special duty at the hospital, also has returned to her home in Bay City.

"The Demon and the Angels" or "the quality of man" is the theme at the Presbyterian church, Sunday morning. "Procrastination" is the evening subject. The Christian Endeavor topic will be "purpose, persistence and power in prayer." Rev. David Gillies, pastor.

By mistake a fire alarm call was turned in at 8:00 o'clock New Year's night that brought out both departments. Sheriff Benedict was substituting for Nightwatch Brenner, and while testing out the alarm system at the hose house, the engineer mistook the test as an alarm. The system is tested out every evening at this hour and it is customary to phone the engineer at the pumping station to inform him that the test is about to be made, but this arrangement was new to Mr. Benedict and naturally the signal was confusing to the engineer.

From the Gladwin Record The Crawford Avalanche with its issue of Dec. 25 closed its thirty-fifth year. For many years the Avalanche was published by Hon. Oscar Palmer, the grand old man of pioneer journalism in north Michigan, who was succeeded a few years ago by Oscar P. Schumann. During the many years of its existence the Avalanche has stood as a faithful sentinel of pure and wholesome journalism, always battling for advancement of newer Michigan. The Record is the senior of the Avalanche by nine months having been established in March, 1879.

The Grayling Mercantile Co. and A. Kraus & Son have full page advertisements in this issue, telling about their annual clearance sales. The unusual backwardness of the season have left these stores with even larger stocks than usual, and they say that everything must go. This is good fortune for the people of this and surrounding counties for they are going to be able to buy goods in the dry goods, clothing and shoe lines at a great saving in prices. Don't miss reading every word in their advertisements, as well as many other interesting advertisements in this issue of the Avalanche.

The funeral of Walter Simpson will be held Sunday afternoon.

WANTED—Washings to do at home 1-8-2 Mrs. Kate Hitchcock.

The first sleigh of the season was driven into town by Lowell Fox.

Samuel Kasmussen is home from Detroit for a visit with parents and friends.

Miss Lillian Richardson, of Rosemond, is a guest of Miss Marie Forman, for a few days.

Miss Signe Erickson returned to Detroit on Saturday night after a two week's visit here with relatives.

The S. S. W. of N. W. section 1 township 26, Range 1 West, Terms, land purchased by E. Daniel 517 Marquette St., Knappton, Kansas.

The Messrs. E. M. Bell and Karl Oberg returned to their home in Bay City last week after several days visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hewitt entertained the latter's mother, Mrs. Lefour and family, of Bay City, over New Year's, also E. Mitchell, of Bay City, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hoban and little son, Thomas, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Clarence Smart, of Boyne City, and Lorne Douglas, of Johannesburg, spent a few days here last week en route to the U. of M. at Ann Arbor.

They with Harry Connine and Earl Woodburn left Sunday on the midnight.

The children's church had a New Year's party at the parsonage. Each one made a cake, salad or candy and the vote by ballot resulted in Mildred having taking the prize for a layer cake decorated with walnuts. After games all present partook of supper.

Important local news on the last page of this paper.

Gigantic Money Raising Sale

We just got through taking inventory and we find on account of the backward season we have too many goods on hand. We need the money to pay our bills, so we are making this money raising sale and giving the people a chance to buy new merchandise CHEAPER than you ever bought before.

You will see many sales advertised now but we promise you that we can SELL you goods CHEAPER at this time than we ever did before. You know our prices have always been 25 per cent lower than others. Space will not allow us to mention prices. BRENNER'S CASH STORE.

Summary of Report of Prosecution in At torney to Attorney General, June to January.

Total No. prosecuted.....101
Total No. convicted.....88
Total No. acquitted.....7
Total No. nolle prosequi.....5
Fines collected.....\$ 97.00
Costs paid by prisoners.....194.63

Total.....\$291.63
Costs paid by county.....\$363.35
Board 439 days.....329.25
Total.....\$692.61

CHARGES

Drunks.....54
Disorderly.....13
Assault and Battery.....5
Violating fish laws.....8
Minor misdemeanors.....16

Felonies.....15
The above do not include board of prisoners held for trial in Circuit Court or costs and expenses in that court.

National Biscuit Company
Products

have established and maintained a quality that is yet unapproached in the baking of

Crackers, Cookies, Wafers, Snaps, Cakes and Jumbles.

These products, each variety the best of it's kind. No other articles of food are so well known, so universally liked, and so consistently purchased.

Come in and look over our line of National Biscuit Goods.

Brink's Grocery

Where Quality, Weight and Measure are Guaranteed.

Try Some of Our..... Home Rendered
Lard

Pure and Wholesome

Dear Madam: We are quite certain that our Home Rendered Lard will be of great aid in your cooking and baking.

It's so pure and wholesome.

Milk's Market

F. H. Milks

School Notes

John Deckrow has re-entered school. "I'm Little January" is the new song in the first grade.

Robert Glasco, of Lewiston, is a new pupil in the high school.

Miss Florence Smith visited the first grade, Monday afternoon.

The first grade pupils are taking an imaginary trip to Eskimo land.

The school has arranged to have an Elson art exhibit the last week in March.

The A. division of the eighth grade are much interested in the geography reviews.

Ruth Woodruff and Ruth McCullough are absent from school on account of sickness.

Report cards have been given out for December. Have you carefully examined your child's card?

The eighth grade room looked rather empty Monday morning, there being seven pupils absent on account of sickness.

Mr. Ellsworth spent the greater part of his vacation at the Saville sanitarium in Petoskey, where he received special treatment for rheumatism.

Remember that Dana Walden, the magician, will give the next number on our entertainment course, Monday, evening, January 19. Get your seats reserved at the Central Drugstore on Saturday, January 17 at 9 a. m.

After a vacation of two weeks school work was resumed Monday morning. Both teachers and pupils began with renewed interest, vigor, and enthusiasm. It is quite true that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Lovells.

Clyde Lee is enjoying a visit with relatives in Bay City.

T. E. Douglas spent a few days in Saginaw the past week.

Mrs. P. Bowman, of Lewiston, is a guest at C. Stillwagon's.

E. S. Houghton is confined to his home with a rather severe attack of lagrippe.

Mrs. Chas. Morrow has arrived for a visit, of indefinite length with Mrs. Ellison Avery.

Mrs. E. S. Houghton and children arrived home on Friday from a holiday vacation at West Branch.

Miss Florence McCormick and her brother, Judson, spent severable enjoyable days with friends in Lewiston last week.

C. F. Underhill and wife left on Monday of this week to spend the remaining winter months in Detroit and other cities.

Lorne Douglas, who is a student at the U. of M. spent Xmas with his parents at Johannesburg and visited relatives here on Monday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Houghton, Mrs. Jos. Kennedy and Miss Julia McCork

nick attended the Moose ball at Grayling on New Year's night and had a very enjoyable time.

The Gleaners gave a dinner dance on Saturday evening at the farm of Robert Pappas and a good time is reported. New officers were also elected for the ensuing year.

Mrs. D. V. Clark, a former resident of Grayling, but of late years residing in Weyanwega, Wis., is spending the holidays with her sisters, Mrs. Ed. Douglas and Mrs. Stillwagon. TOMMY.

Chronic Constipation Cured.

"Five years ago I had the worst case of chronic constipation I ever knew of, and Chamberlain's Tablets cured me," writes S. F. Fish, Brooklyn Mich. For sale by all Dealers.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy has no superior for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other narcotic. It always cures. For sale by all Dealers.

The Pioneer Store

First Class Goods. Right Prices.

Always Our Motto.

We are Headquarters for

Groceries and Provisions

Dry Goods,
Furnishing Goods,
Shoes, Hardware,
Flour, Feed,
Logs, Lumber,
Shingles,
Building Material
of ever kind

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT
Highest Market Price

Salling, Hanson Co.

More
Bargains

In addition to the list we published last week, we have on hand a few good values in second-hand goods—a bargain for someone.

6 ft. Extension Pedestal Table	\$5.75
Kitchen Cabinet Base	2.95
Mahogany Rocker	2.90
Breakfast Fall Leaf Table	1.90
Extension Table	2.25
Couch	4.00
Wood Seat Rocker	2.00
Linoleum (large enough for a small kitchen)	2.00
Sewing Rocker	1.25
Misses' Rocker	1.75
Wood Seat Chair	.50
Chair, Fiber Seat, damaged	.25
Chair, Fiber Seat	.25
High Stool	.25
Combination Bookcase	9.00
Cutter, as good as new	3.50

Sorenson Brothers

THE HOME OF DEPENDABLE FURNITURE

The Flying Man

Harry
Irving
Greene

"The Lash of Circumstance,"
"Barbara of the Snows"

Copyright, 1912, by Harry Irving Greene

SYNOPSIS.

Professor Desmond of the Peak observatory causes a great sensation throughout the country by announcing that what appears to be a satellite is approaching at terrific speed. Destruction of the earth is feared. Panic prevails everywhere. The satellite barely misses the earth. A tremendous disturbance knocks people unconscious, but does no damage. A trail bearing a catalytic design flutters down among the guests at a lawn party. It is identical in design with a curious ornament worn by Doris Fulton. A hideous man-like being with huge wings descends in the midst of the guests. He notices Doris' ornament and starts toward her. The men fear he intends some harm. Doris and a force battle ensues, in which Tolliver and March, sailors of Doris, and Professor Desmond are injured. The flying man is wounded by a shot from Tolliver, but escapes by flying away. A farmer reports that the flying man carried off his young daughter. People everywhere are terror-stricken at the possibilities for evil possessed by the monster. The governor offers a reward of \$50,000 for his capture dead or alive. Putnam is the first of the aviators to respond. After a thrilling chase in the air he is thrown from his machine by the flying man and killed. North and a score of other aviators arrive. The reward is increased to a million. The aviators find themselves outdistanced and outmaneuvered by the flying man. Artillery proves futile. A hogra in the latest victim. The aviators go to the scene of the tragedy some 200 miles distant. Doris invites March to accompany her on a horse-back ride. They are joined by Tolliver, much to March's disgust. The men are rounding up the horses, which have become unaccountably frightened. The flying man suddenly swoops down and carries Doris off. March and Tolliver pursue the demon. The way leads through canyons and over mountains. Tolliver drives insane by the strain, shoots March. Tolliver succeeds in climbing up the mountain to a plateau where the flying man has sought refuge. Tolliver is taken unaware by the monster. He tries to rise up in the air and drops him to his death. March, only slightly wounded, starts back to summon the aviators. He drops from exhaustion. He sees North flying on high and calls him to earth. North takes him in the machine and they land on the mountain plateau.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.
In the deathlike stillness that whirled North through the air and whirled they drew their weapons. "We will keep about fifty yards apart, yet always in each other's sight. Watch me closely for signals and I will do the same by you. Now come." Slowly they advanced, scanning each possible place of retreat and choosing their way with the infinite caution of prowlers who traverse a corridor in the darkness of midnight. In the tension of his suspense March could not feel his heart pounding heavily. The weirdness of the place was upon them with its spell, its silence throbbing in their straining ears, its chaos infernal in its hideous desolation. To one side and below them was a thousand feet, so nearly sheer down that one might have almost tossed a pebble into it, glistened the steel blue waters of Lake Talo, the crater lake of unmeasurable depth, that lay amidst this solitude a dozen thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Then March, whose eyes were everywhere, saw North abruptly stop, recoil and then beckon to him to come by a wave of his hand. Even across the distance that separated them he could see the pallor that had swept over his friend's sun-browned face, and sick with fear at the unknown horror he must now look upon he passed quickly to his side. The aviator was pointing at an object which lay close before him. March, looking also, felt his blood turn to ice.



With an involuntary cry he bounded forward.

But we will come back and take care of him later. Just at present we have a man to look after. Lord! He must have fallen a thousand feet. Five minutes later Alan, moving with the stealth of a mountain lion, saw something that brought his heart to his throat. Doris, huddled against a rock, her face in her hands, was within a hundred feet of him. With an involuntary cry and thoughtlessness of all else except that he had found her, he bounded forward. He heard her coming, shrank convulsively back against the rock with a cry of distress, then raising her hollow eyes saw who it was and springing to her feet stood swaying with hands outstretched. Another instant and he had caught her in his arms.

"Doris!" he cried hoarsely as he strained her to him, searching her face and seeking eyes. She shuddered, clung to him closer, seemed

about to lose her senses, then raising her face to his, smiled.

CHAPTER XV.

The Rescue.

North came up on a run. "Thank the Lord," he exclaimed huskily. "I feel like falling upon my knees and worshipping." Ever alert as a weasel, he looked upon all sides and upward. "Where is he now?" he demanded. She shook her head.

"I do not know. He left an hour ago—creeping away among the rocks. He goes and comes as silently as a shadow. Always he seems to be upon the watch, by night as well as by day. I doubt if he ever sleeps." She looked at Alan's torn garments, bloodstained face and lacerated hands. "Oh, it is too bad, too horrible! And Clay—"

She shuddered and covered her face with her palms. "I think I lost my senses for a time last night when that terrible thing happened. He seemed to be falling for hours. Take me away from this place of hideousness." North, pacing restlessly about, frowned.

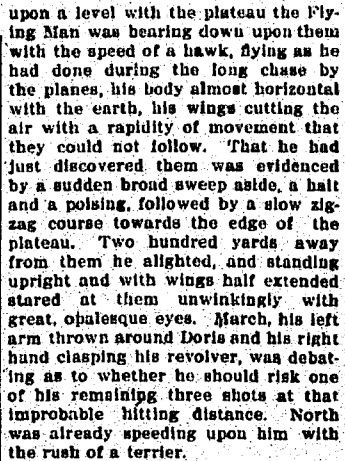
"Guess we will all have to wait hereabouts until we have located this game of ours. For all we know, he may be roosting somewhere about and waiting for us to set sail. I dare not take you aboard until I know that he is not in a position to interfere. He has given me a few illustrations of what he can do in the flying line when he wants to—and neither have I forgotten poor Putnam as yet." The wisdom of his position could not be overestimated. Doris must not be risked in the downward flight until the enemy was either rendered harmless or driven afar. They must wait.

Briefly she told them of her ordeal. Following the fearful shock of finding herself borne upward by him had ensued a condition of unconsciousness with brief spells of reason regained, wherein she saw them running and falling as they struggled on below in their pursuit, intermitted by blank periods until at last she awakened to find herself in this land of desolation. He had not seemed to desire to injure her either upon the flight or after her arrival here, in fact had handled her no more severely than necessary in transporting her. And after their descent he had laid no hand upon her, only staring at her by the hour from the distance of a yard or two with his great, beetle-like eyes, silent as a gargoyle or a graven idol. Then of a sudden he would arise, listen as though he had heard a sound which he had not registered itself upon her ears, disappear only to later on come creeping back with the stealth of a cat to resume his steadfast gazing. He had not seemed to notice the bitter chill of night and had made no effort to make a fire, and her principal physical sufferings had been caused by the night cold. Neither had he eaten or drunk in her presence, and what he was engaged in during his frequent excursions she had no idea except when—

She shuddered, clinging convulsively to March, speaking in a broken voice. "I would give years of my life to efface that horrible memory. The moon had arisen fairly high when all at once he became rigid, listened, and his eyes shone—Oh, with such a light, so uncanny, so vindictive. They were the eyes of a cold serpent, only so much greater than a serpent's and therefore more infinitely more malicious. Then he crept away like a ghost through the shadows of the plateau with wings trailing and I saw him outlined for a moment upon a distant pile of rocks before he dropped out of sight upon the other side. It was still then as it is now—this unearthly stillness wherein all noises seem faint and far away with no sounding board to emphasize them. Then a cry arose, a cry so awful that for a moment I was paralyzed by the horror of it, and after that came the sounds of a struggle, the voice of a man who is fighting for his life, hoarse and desperate, together with a strange, croaking sound such as the creature made that night upon the lawn after Clay had wounded him. I knew that he had surprised either you or Clay, or possibly both of you, and that somebody would be killed. My strength came back to me as it did when I rushed out to you with the sword and in my desperation I seized a stone and ran towards the place where they were fighting, not knowing what I would do except that I would aid with all my little might. Then I saw him arise with a dark form in his arms—who it was I could not tell. He beat his way upward until he was very high, so high that he looked no larger than my hand, and then—"

She choked and then, staring straight ahead with fixed eyes as if fascinated by something far distant—"and then I sank upon this spot and have not left it since. I dared not go and look—not even in the periods of his absence."

She paused and they stood silently, the growl of the wind at their feet as though they had just awakened from the spell of a nightmare. Then North's voice arose quiet and even as though he were speaking of the most immaterial of things. "Miss Fulton, there is no occasion for further anxiety upon your part, for between Alan and myself here we will guarantee you protection from all flying things, man or devil, between here and Jupiter. Yet we must all be prepared for action and each be alert to do his part—and that part is going to happen pretty quick. He made a slight motion with his head. "He is coming now. Look to the south." Instantly their eyes flew in that direction. Perhaps a mile away and almost



Upon a level with the plateau the Flying Man was bearing down upon them with the speed of a hawk, flying as he had done during the long chase by the planes, his body almost horizontal with the air with a rapidity of movement that they could not follow.



Again the Mountains Reverberated to the Double Roar.

watched them in absolute fixity. Then as the aviator, now half way across the space, raised his arm for the first shot, the flying one became a thing of energy once more, alert and cunning. The fury of a jealous ape distorted his face. With a leap of incredible quickness he sprang over the ledge and disappeared, and when North, darting up to the edge, peered over it he saw his prey far below, his wings half shut, falling as an autumn leaf eddies downward from a bough. Close above the surface of the crater lake he spread his pinions broad, skimmed over it like a gull and went sailing upward from the momentum of his fall. A mile away he alighted upon the side of the opposite mountain, went crawling over it upon all fours with wings trailing, then picked up a large object mounted again. Upon the table mountain the three shot quick glances at each other. He was about to bombard them from on high with stones that if they struck their mark would fell them as though stricken by the lightning, and March, knowing that he and North would be the objects of the attack, thrust Doris from him and stepped forth upon the cleared space that lay before him. High above them the flying one poised, beating the air as an eagle hovers above the basking fish as he achieves a position of absolute perpendicularity, then released the missile. Straight down upon North it shot, but the aviator darting aside with the quickness of a weasel, dodged it by a dozen feet, yet escaping being headed in its clanging rebound by the breadth of a hand. The next instant both revolvers spoke.

Three hundred feet above them they saw him flap convulsively like a wild fowl that feels the sudden sting of lead, wheel in a broad circle, and then go lurching over the abyss with spasmodic beating of his wings. A grim smile came creeping over the face of North. "We touched him up hard that time. Now once again, before he gets out of range." Again the mountains reverberated to the double roar, and the Flying Man, collapsing in midair, turned a complete summersault as he had done that day when the mortars were loosed against him. But this time there was no recovery. Whirling, spinning, turning dizzily, his great wings now fluttering impotently, he struck the lake in a spout of spray that shot high upward, sank, arose, floated for a moment borne up by his wide pinions, then disappeared in the depths of the blue waters as a shadow merges with the shade.

"And Lake Talo is bottomless. The scientists will never even get his body to speculate over," muttered March. North turned his tense face upon them.

"Anyway there are three eye witnesses who can testify at the corner's inquest, and when it comes to applying for that little old reward," he said grimly. "And it will make a respectable sum when divided up pro rata amongst us, Put's widow and a slice for the other boys who did not happen to be in at the death. Also today sees the last flight of one erstwhile aviator named North. I have had enough of skyscraping to last for one lifetime. I am going to get married and live happily in a hole in the ground forever after." He pointed into the air.

"Imlay is coming. He must have heard our guns. He can take one of you down and I will guarantee the safe descent of the other." A grin overspread his face. "You two seem to be having your own troubles and I guess I'll fade into the perspective for a moment if you think you can spare me. And my blessings upon you." He turned his back upon them and was gone behind the rocks.

CHAPTER XVI.

The End.

Doris was in March's arms, her trembling vanishing by that strong clasp, the horror that had filled her eyes gone, her sweet face upturned to his.

"But tell me," he was whispering. "Poor Clay—he lost his mental poise at the last and said many wild things. Was there any understanding between you—you know what I mean, Doris—were you?" He hesitated, turning his eyes upon the distant speck floating in the sky, which he knew to be Imlay speeding towards them. Her face grew grave and her voice was low as she anticipated the word he disliked to speak.

"No—we were good friends, nothing more." He asked me to marry him upon the Sunday of the pursuit and I told him I would answer him by letter upon the following day. He had always been so kind to me that I did not have the courage to refuse him to his face—and he was so strange in many ways. In my letter I told him that I could not accept, begging the privilege of his continued friendship. He accepted the answer calmly, merely renewing his avowals of devotion and repeating that he would give all—even to his life—for me." Her eyes swam mistily. "And the horror of it! He kept his word."

"He loved you devotedly and did all that a brave man could for you, Doris," said March gently. She nodded. "I understand. And his memory—what can one say? She ran her fingers lightly across his matted hair, where the bullet had raked his skull. "You were wounded?" she asked softly. For the first and last time in his life March lied to her.

"Yes, an accident—the accidental discharge of a revolver. But towards the last I thought you loved him most after all. You never would answer me, you know." She smiled up at him, Doris' old smile, and there was no sweeter one anywhere.

"That night upon the lawn when I thought my last hour had come! Did I not leave him and run to your arms? And was that not answer enough?"

A faint whistle fell upon their ears, thin, sibilant, momentarily shrilling louder. March glanced southward again. "Imlay is only a mile away and will be here in another minute to take you back—back to the home from which I shall so shortly take you forever, Doris," he said as he drew her closer. Her head was upon his shoulder, her face upturned, her rich lips but a matter of inches from his own. He claimed them.



Disputed, But Kept Temper

How General Wolsey and War Correspondent Conducted Acrimonious Quarrel in the Newspapers.

One or two of the notices of Lord Wolsey's career mention the protracted dispute between Wolsey and Sir William Russell as to the behavior of the troops in South Africa in 1879. Russell had accused the troops of drunkenness and looting in so unceremonious terms. Wolsey defended his men with generous warmth, but in manner in which both Wolsey and Russell kept their regard for each other, each well knowing that the other spoke in sincerity, was a model of how a dispute of principle should be conducted between public men.

Sir John Tenniel in Punch charmingly hit off this polite yet furious quarrel in a cartoon. The cartoon was headed, "The Art of Politeness," and underneath were the words:

Sir Garnet Wolsey—Pardon me, my dear doctor, if I say that you have been hoaxed by gross exaggerations and transparent untruths.

Doctor Russell—Forgive me, my darling young general, for mentioning that you are a pig-headed ignoramus and about—Manchester Guardian.

Doesn't Work.

"I've decided on one thing about the cost of living."

"What's that?"

"You can't beat it by running your own vegetable garden."

HOW TO FATTEN CHICKENS AND TURKEYS



The President's Turkey.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

Poultry of all kinds intended to be fattened for the market should not be taken from the fields and put at once into coops, for they might pine away when thus totally deprived of their liberty suddenly. It is better to confine them gradually and then after a few weeks, put into the coops.

The period necessary for fattening in the coop is about two weeks. Cockrocks hatched early in the year and running at liberty since, should be kept in good condition now if they have been fed properly.

They should be kept by themselves, and confined in a pen with a small house where they will be warm and dry.

They may be fattened in this place altogether without the coops, but of course they won't put on as much flesh as if they had a few weeks in the coops.

When first taken from the fields they should be fed sparingly for a few days; in fact, the first day of their confinement they are better without any food at all.

This will make them hungry, so that when they do get their food they will eat ravenously, and thus become satisfied with their confinement.

If they seem to mope and not eat, they must be let out again and taken in gradually. Once they pine for their liberty and will not eat, they will fall away in flesh rapidly.

The house and run in which they are confined should be sheltered, and they should be kept quite dry. If the weather is wet they should be shut up altogether in a shed or dry shelter, as a bad wetting at this time of the year would set them back very much.

If they feed well they should have as much as they can eat three times a day, but no food should be left lying about.

Before being cooped they should also have, in the run where they are confined, some sort of green food: cabbage, lettuce, clover, or cut grass.

This will keep them in good condition, but it should be discontinued when they are removed to the coops. The best food for them before cooping is soft food twice a day, and grain at night.

The soft food may consist of cornmeal and oatmeal, equal quantities, mixed with boiling water over night, or left to cook on the range or in the oven until morning.

In the middle of the day they may have boiled rice mixed with ground oats. If there is skim-milk to spare, the rice should be boiled with it. This will make the flesh very white.

When milk can be used instead of water to cook the food, they will fatten much more rapidly. The evening feed of grain may be steamed and given hot. Indian corn and wheat, alternately, are best.

Fattening—Coops should be large enough to hold about six birds. They should have a floor of laths so that the droppings may fall through, and laths in front through which the birds may eat.

Troughs containing the food should hang in front, and should be kept very clean.

The coops are best put into a shed, or under shelter of some kind; and the warmer they can be kept the better.

A piece of felt may be thrown over them at night, and also during the day except at feeding time. The darker and quieter they are kept, the better to induce them to sleep.

The food while they are cooped may be the same as before stated; only the grain should be discontinued, and soft food given three times a day.

It should also be more fluid, as no water need be given, and they will thus eat more.

It should be placed in the troughs fresh each time, and any that is left, cleaned away when they are done eating, cleaning the troughs at the same time.

Instead of mixing the food with the milk fresh, it should be a little sour. This will answer the purpose of vegetables, which should be discontinued.

The last week a little fat meat may be added to the food; the coops should be kept perfectly clean, and by having them raised from the ground, the droppings will fall underneath, and should be cleaned away.

Green ducks are shipped to the market undrawn and with the heads on. They are picked down one-half of the neck, and to the first wing joint.

The Muscovy duck has to be from two to four weeks older than the Pekin before it can be dressed, and is sometimes four months old when killed. In the east the lowest prices in the duck market are from the first of July to the first of September; from then on, the price always goes up from two to five cents the pound.

Much poultry is sold to the Chinese, and at good prices. It is estimated that they consume quantities.

There is considerable demand in the large cities for live ducks, the Jews not buying dressed poultry of any kind; and this religious scruple makes a good market for many birds that would otherwise be worthless.

The origin of the Indian Runner Duck is unknown. It is claimed they were introduced into England about thirty years ago.

The Indian Runner Duck will lay nearly 200 eggs in a year. One breeder given the following comparison between the Runners and the Pekins: Pood needed for 110 Pekins for one month, 2,250 pounds; 100 Runners, same period, 1,500; time required to reach marketable size ten weeks for each breed; time to reach maturity, Pekins, six to nine months; Runners, four to five months. The Pekins are the larger duck.

Money Makers.

The late fall pigs will be money makers if you keep them going now.

Finding Cow's Value.

The only true way to find what a cow can do is to test her a year or more. A deceiving test is the seven-day test.

One reason that America has not produced horses so large as those produced in Europe is because as a rule we are more stingy feeders.

One of the best ways of managing raspberries is to set in rows six feet apart, and the plants two feet apart in the rows.

Supply of Fire Wood.

In the woodpile growing against the hot days of next summer? Tough work sawing wood in July.

Retting Vegetables.

A lot of retting vegetables in the cellar generally means a fat doctor bill. Clean 'em out.

Doesn't Work.

"I've decided on one thing about the cost of living."

"What's that?"

"You can't beat it by running your own vegetable garden."

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF THE CANADIAN WEST

The Cities of Western Canada Reflect the Growth of the Country.

As one passes through Western Canada, taking the city of Winnipeg as a starting point, and then keeping tab on the various cities and towns that line the network of railways that cover the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and covering the eyes as the gaze is bent on these it is felt that there must be "something of a country" behind it all. Then gaze any direction you like and the same view is presented. Field after field of waving grain, thousands and hundreds of thousands of them. Farm hands and laborers are at work converting the virgin prairie with more fields. Pasture land is every direction on which cattle are feeding, thriving and fattening on the grasses that are rich in both milk and beef properties, but it is unfortunate that more cattle are not seen. That, however, is correcting itself. Here we have in a large measure, the evidence of the wealth that helps to build up the cities, and it should not be forgotten that the cities themselves have as citizens, young men who have come from other parts, and brought with them the experience that has taught them to avoid the mistakes of eastern and southern cities. They also are imbued with the western spirit of enterprise, energy and push, and so Western Canada has its cities. At a banquet recently given in Chicago, a number of prominent citizens of Winnipeg were guests. Among the speakers was Mayor Deacon of Winnipeg. In speaking of the remarkable growth of that city, which in thirty years has risen from a population of 2,000 to the 200,000, he spoke of it as being the gateway of commerce and continued: "Now, how great that tide of commerce is you will have some conception of when I tell you that the wheat alone grown in the three prairie provinces this year is sufficient to keep a steady stream of one thousand bushels per minute continuously night and day going to the head of the lakes for three and one-half months, and in addition to that the oats and barley would supply this stream for another four months.

"The value of the grain crop alone grown in the three prairie provinces would be sufficient to build any of our great transcontinental railroads and all their equipment, everything connected with them, from ocean to ocean.

"Now, if we are able to do this with only ten per cent. of our arable land under cultivation what will our possibilities be when 288,000,000 of acres of the best land that the sun shines on is brought under the plow? Do you not see the portent of a great, vigorous, populous nation living under those sunny skies north of the 49th parallel? And if with our present development we are able to do as we are doing now, to purchase a million dollars' worth of goods from you every day of the year, what will our trade be worth when we have fully developed the country?

"Now, who shall assist us to develop this great empire that is there? Shall it be the alien races of southern Europe or shall it be men of our own blood and language? In the last three fiscal years no less than 358,000 American farmers have come into Western Canada, bringing with them goods and cash to the value of \$350,000,000. And I want to say here that no man who sets foot on our shores is more entirely and heartily welcome than the agriculturist from the south.

"So long as these conditions remain I consider that this is the best guaranty that the sword will never again be drawn in anger between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. The grain crops of Western Canada in 1913 have well upheld the reputation that country has for abundant yields of all small grains—Advertisement.

Almost a Straight Line.

"What's the title of this moving picture?"

"A Drunkard's Career," in three reels.

"Fshaw! A drunkard's career that contains only three reels is nothing to be excited over."

A GRATEFUL OLD MAN.

Mr. W. D. Smith, Ethel, Ky., writes: "I have been using Dodd's Kidney Pills for ten or twelve years and they have done me a great deal of good. I do not think I would be alive today if it were not for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I attained my back about forty years ago, which left it very weak. I was troubled with inflammation of the bladder. W. D. Smith, der Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of that and the Kidney Trouble. I take Dodd's Kidney Pills now to keep from having Backache. I am 77 years old and a farmer. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, and you may use my picture in connection with it." Correspondent with Mr. Smith about this wonderful remedy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All sent free. Adv.

A Doubt.

"Did you read where some expert says kissing is immune from germs?"

"Even germs of affection?"

Mr. Winslow's Stomach Syrup for Children. Teaching, restores the failing, reduces inflammation, always puts a child who is a bottle baby.

Natural Kind.

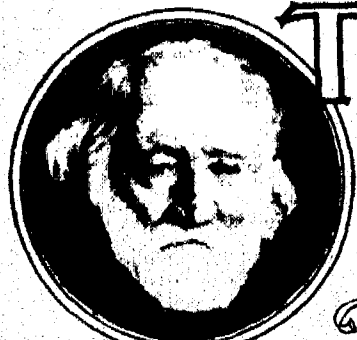
"I caught a Sturgeon yesterday."

"A confirmed criminal?"

"No, a glowworm."

So thoughtful you may be that you will be a good man in a large town of water. Ask for Red Cross Kidney Pills, also the best of all.

The man who has been some forty years feels his coat.



CHARLES TELLER, INVENTOR OF COLD STORAGE

MAN whose temper was quick and whose thumbs were thick used to indulge in violent language every time his wife called upon him to button her waist up the back. He had a hard time getting the hooks into the eyes, and even after he had them all adjusted there was no telling when some of them would get loose.

One day after he had nearly all of them fastened his wife wriggled a bit and most of the hooks came loose.

"I wish some darn fool would invent a hook that would stay hooked," said the husband after he had uttered some things that are unnecessary to repeat. "Why don't you?" asked the wife, not satirically nor because she thought he was a fool, but for her own peace of mind and to save him annoyance.

"I will some day when I have a few minutes to spare," he declared.

And he did. From a simple device which he patented and put on the market he has made nearly \$2,000,000.

What a contrast this case is to that of Charles Teller, who died the other day. Teller's whole life was one of poverty and struggle. More than once he was cast into prison for debt. He died of starvation, being too poor to buy enough food to sustain life, yet no man in all the history of the world did more to conserve the food supply of the human race than did Charles Teller.

He was the inventor of cold storage. Other men have been made rich through his genius. Hundreds of millions of dollars are saved each year through the process he developed. But for him great cities such as New York, London, Paris and Berlin would be in danger of famine if cut off from their sources of food supply through a great storm or the interruption of their lines of communication.

New York, so far as its fresh food is concerned, lives from day to day, says the New York Sun. In 1888, when it was tied up by a blizzard, most of the food within the city had been consumed before 72 hours had passed. Another 72 hours would have meant much suffering. Today, with a tremendous increase in population, its position is one of comparative safety. It carries in cold storage enough food to support it for weeks.

And yet Charles Teller died of starvation! France was responsible for Teller, but every nation was his debtor. He was born in Amiens, More than 40 years ago, after being released from a debtor's prison, he perfected a system for the preservation of meats, vegetables and fruits. Thirty-seven years ago a ship equipped with his cold storage appliance was at sea for more than 100 days and brought its cargo of meat into port as fresh as the day it was put aboard.

Some inventors are careless. Many of them lack business ability. Teller's ideas were appropriated by clever men who thought only of using them to their own advantage without feeling any sense of obligation to the inventor. Some of them laughed or scoffed at him when he protested that they were robbing him of his rights.

Sensitive and proud he tried to hide his bitterness and sought solace in working on other great inventions for the good of mankind. It takes money to prosecute studies and experiments, and Teller had little of it. One day some one reproached the French government for its neglect of Teller, who was in dire want. The government acted promptly. It gave the ribbon of the Legion of Honor to him. This was a fine thing to do for an old man, nearly all of whose clothes and furniture were in pawn.

The news of Teller's death last month stirred all France. The people may have neglected Teller alive, but they honored him dead. His funeral was a national event. Great men delivered eulogies of him. And now France is to put up a monument to him as one of its greatest sons. He has monuments in the shape of industrial plants and ships the world over.

About the same time that Teller was dying Rudolf Diesel, one of the greatest inventors Germany has produced, fell or cast himself from the deck of a ship on which he was a passenger. He was a broken-hearted bankrupt—a genius without business sense. His engine is in use in every quarter of the globe. Next to Watt he is ranked by some as the greatest figure in the development of power. For all the good he did in the advancement of science and industry his reward was small indeed. Harassed by creditors, by his urgent needs, his life had been one of misery for years.

The tragedy of great inventors is not confined to France or Germany. The United States has more cases perhaps than Europe. It is seldom that a genius is able to protect himself in a worldly way. It is only after he is dead that the world begins to appreciate his full worth. Sometimes even that is lacking.

Without the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin photography would not have been developed to the extent it is today. Without him it is doubtful if there would be motion pictures today, yet it is a question whether any of the great producers of the photo play who have made millions upon millions of dollars in the last ten years or one person out of ten thousand of those who go to see the "movies" know of Hannibal Goodwin and his work.

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin was pastor of a little church in Newark. His pay was small, barely enough to support his family. He was a great big, kindly man. Nature intended him for a scientist. Conditions made him a clergyman. He looked after his little flock, visited the sick and helped

citizens who rose in disgust and left the cafe. A few minutes later the painter saw him in earnest conversation with several other local worthies on the pavement opposite. All gazed in amazement at the strange mortal who did not know Jaures. Imagine a Cockney at Cricleth who knew not Lloyd-George, and you have a fair parallel.

Two Partners. A wicked story is told about two partners who respected each other's

business ability, but who hated each other cordially. To one of them came a fairy saying that he could have any boon he desired, and whatever he had his partner should have in double portion. Naturally his first wish was for a barrel of money.

"All right," said the fairy, "but your partner will get two barrels on that wish."

"Stop a little," said the first, "perhaps you'd better not give me a barrel of money. I'd rather you would make me totally blind in one eye."

THE TRAGEDY OF GENIUS



ELI WHITNEY, INVENTOR OF THE COTTON GIN



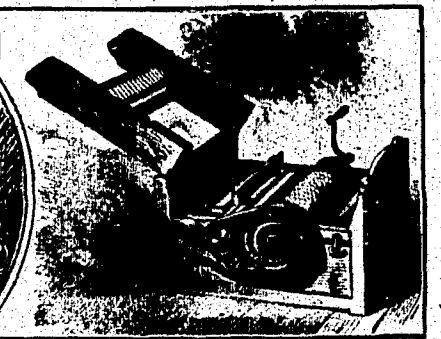
THE REV. HANNIBAL GOODWIN, INVENTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY



DR. RUDOLF DIESEL, INVENTOR OF ONE OF THE GREATS OF ENGINEERING



ELIAS HOWE, INVENTOR OF THE SEWING MACHINE



THE COTTON GIN

the poor and did his full duty, but he loved to climb to the garret of his little house and work out problems in chemistry.

When he got into that garret he forgot the world. His wife or his daughter might call him and he might answer mechanically, but it is doubtful if he heard them. He would forget his meals, possibly some engagement, so absorbed would he become. Sometimes he would climb into the garret early Sunday morning and when hours later he would appear in the pulpit his hands would be stained with the chemicals he had been using. Once he went into the pulpit with his vestments discolored by the acids. He did not know it.

In that garret the preacher-scientist developed the photographic film.

Success with his invention brought sorrow to the clergyman. It was in 1837 that he completed his work on the film. Whatever his dreams of fortune they were shattered. A photographic company attempted to prevent Goodwin from obtaining a patent. The company was rich. The clergyman was poor. A man who is poor has a tremendous handicap in such a legal fight as the one that followed. A rich corporation can hire lawyers of fine ability. The law is very slow.

The suit became a fearful burden to the preacher. Year after year the case dragged on. When the case had been in the courts 13 years the Rev. Mr. Goodwin died. He was poor. He would not have been so poor had he never invented the photographic film. Possibly the struggle to carry on the suit and to gain what he believed was his own shortened his life.

After the clergyman died his rights to the film were sold to a company. His widow got stock in this concern in return for the sale of the invention. Years passed and the lawsuit went from court to court. A few months ago—30 years after the Goodwin invention was perfected—a decision was handed down supporting all of the Goodwin claims and declaring the company that had fought the clergyman from the first to be infringing the Hannibal Goodwin patent.

What does triumph mean at this late day? Hannibal Goodwin's widow is past eighty. His daughter is sixty years old. Money cannot compensate them for all the years that are gone, the years of disappointment, hope deferred and of poverty. And even now they may not get the money.

It will not sadden the aged widow if she never gets a dollar from the film her husband created. "Great expectations," she says, "makes one's life discontented. We have taken this matter philosophically. We have expected little. With this decision rendered we still expect little or nothing."

The one great satisfaction she has and that counts more than money is the vindication of all that was claimed in behalf of her husband as the man who gave the film to the world.

Alexander Graham Bell will go down in history as the inventor of the telephone and comparatively little space will be given to Daniel Drawbaugh, yet Bell and Drawbaugh filed their patent papers the same day, and after eight years of litigation, in which some of the greatest lawyers in American were engaged, three justices of the Supreme court of the United States supported Drawbaugh's claim to priority and four supported Bell. By the narrow margin of one vote Bell was made rich and Drawbaugh continued poor.

Bell came on his invention by chance, Drawbaugh by laborious study. Bell had every advantage in an educational way. Drawbaugh worked for years in his father's blacksmith shop. Most of his life Drawbaugh was hard pressed for

money. His workshop was an old tumble-down shack known as Eberly's mill. There he labored year in and year out. He practically died in harness, for he worked on the day he died and he then was eighty-four years old.

He invented 500 articles that have been of value to the world at large, but he got little money out of them. Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, was lucky in escaping the poorhouse. He came from a family of inventors. His uncle, William Howe, invented the truss bridge and his uncle, Tyler Howe, invented the spring bed.

Elias Howe was lame, lazy and shiftless. For years after he married his wife supported him and their children by sewing. His wife's patient industry no doubt led him to think of ways to lighten her toil and the sewing machine was the result. When he took out his patent he sold a half interest in it for \$500 to the man from whom he rented a garret. Eleven days after the granting of the patent he assigned the other half interest over to his father, nominally for \$1,000, but really to satisfy claims for small sums the father had given to him.

To support his family he became a locomotive engineer. He was not much of a success as an engineer and lost his job. That was fortunate, although he did not think so at the time. His brother had been sent to England to introduce the sewing machine and thought he was doing a wonderful piece of business when he sold the English rights for \$1,250. There was one saving clause in that bill of sale. It provided that the inventor should get \$15 for every machine sold.

Elias Howe with his wife and three children followed his brother to England. He got work at \$15 a week at manufacturing his own machines. He was so incompetent as a worker that he was discharged. For two years he was poverty stricken and only escaped jail in England by taking the poor debtor's oath. Through the charity of a sea captain he and his family were brought back to America.

Two weeks after his return his wife died owing to the privation to which she had been subjected. Destitute and forlorn Howe drifted about from place to place. His father took pity on him and reconverted the half interest in the patent to Elias. Then Howe took advantage of the fact that various persons were infringing on his patent and sued them. For four years the suits dragged along. Howe won most of them and collected \$15,000 in one instance. With this money he repurchased the half interest he had sold to the owner of the garret for \$500.

That was one of the few sensible things he ever did in a business way. When he died in 1867 at the age of forty-eight he left \$2,000,000.

Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. He was a New Englander who went south, and on the plantation of Gen. Nathaniel Green of Revolutionary fame saw the slaves separating the lint from the cotton seed by hand. Few things that came from the brain of many have worked a greater revolution than the cotton gin. Without injury to the fiber it cuts the lint from the seed and piles it into the frame in which later it is baled.

From his invention, which may be classed as one of the ten most important in history, Whitney never got a dollar of profit. Immediately upon the introduction of the gin dozens of persons pirated the invention. Whitney tried to protect his legal rights and soon became involved in a lot of lawsuits. Some of them he won without much trouble, some of the more important were carried from court to court and were dragged on interminably.

The affair became one of the scandals of the time. Mr. Whitney, disgraced with the protracted and expensive litigation, nearly at the end of his financial resources and despairing of ever getting justice in the courts, determined to let the world have the benefit of his invention without profit to himself. The state of Georgia in recognition of what it had benefited through the gin voted \$50,000 to him. That did not cover the legal costs, the lawyers' fees and the time he had given to the creation of the gin, but with this money he embarked in business in New England in the manufacture of firearms, and made enough money to live in comparative ease.

business ability, but who hated each other cordially. To one of them came a fairy saying that he could have any boon he desired, and whatever he had his partner should have in double portion. Naturally his first wish was for a barrel of money.

"All right," said the fairy, "but your partner will get two barrels on that wish."

"Stop a little," said the first, "perhaps you'd better not give me a barrel of money. I'd rather you would make me totally blind in one eye."

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

soothes your throat!

After smoking it cools your mouth—makes it moist and refreshed.

Heartburn and flatulence disappear.

Enjoy smoking more by enjoying this goody that improves your breath, teeth, appetite, and digestion.

Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT PEPSIN GUM

CAUTION!

Dishonest persons are wrapping rank imitations to look like the clean, pure, healthful WRIGLEY'S. These will be offered principally by street fakirs, peddlers and candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. Refuse them! Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S.

BUY IT BY THE BOX

of most dealers—for 85 cents.

Each box contains twenty 5 cent packages.

Chew it after every meal

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

relieves rheumatism quickly. It stimulates the circulation—instantly relieves stiffness and soreness of muscles and joints. Don't rub—it penetrates.

Rheumatism Neuralgia

Stiffness Vanished

"I suffered with an awful stiffness in my legs. That night I gave my legs a good rubbing with Sloan's Liniment and before the next morning I could jump out of bed. I have been supplied with a bottle, ever since."—*Wm. A. Moore of Manchester, N. H.*

Sprained Ankle Relieved

"I was ill for a long time with a severely sprained ankle. I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and now I am able to be about and can walk a great deal. I write this because I think you deserve a lot of credit for getting such a fine Liniment on the market and I shall always take time to recommend Dr. Sloan's Liniment."—*Mrs. Charles Jones of Manchester, N. H.*

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Maud—The man I marry must be well off.

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Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue. The blue that it all blue. Ask your grocer. Adv.

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Putnam Featureless Dyes color in cold water. Adv.

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PATENTS

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NAME WAS STRANGE TO HIM

Frenchman Could Recall Nothing of One of the Greatest Statesmen of His Race.

Painters are notoriously lacking in the sense of reverence, says the London Telegraph. One of the long-haired tribe of "biquers" happened to be spending a day or two at Caestre, the birthplace of the great M. Jaures, and got into conversation with a relative over his aperitif at the cafe. The loyal

Catholic vaunted the glory of his city. "Our city," he said, "produces the best of the world. It has also"—and here he lowered his voice reverently—"given birth to M. Jaures."

"Jaures? Jaures?" mused the shameless painter, "who's he?"

"You don't mean to say you don't know Jaures?" gasped his interlocutor, and the painter, as if with dawn comprehension, replied, "Oh, you mean Jorja, the man who won the race through Paris some years ago?"

It was too much for the patriotic

citizen who rose in disgust and left the cafe. A few minutes later the painter saw him in earnest conversation with several other local worthies on the pavement opposite. All gazed in amazement at the strange mortal who did not know Jaures. Imagine a Cockney at Cricleth who knew not Lloyd-George, and you have a fair parallel.

Two Partners. A wicked story is told about two partners who respected each other's

business ability, but who hated each other cordially. To one of them came a fairy saying that he could have any boon he desired, and whatever he had his partner should have in double portion. Naturally his first wish was for a barrel of money.

"All right," said the fairy, "but your partner will get two barrels on that wish."

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"All right," said the fairy, "but your partner will get two barrels on that wish."

"Stop a little," said the first, "perhaps you'd better not give me a barrel of money. I'd rather you would make me totally blind in one eye."

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